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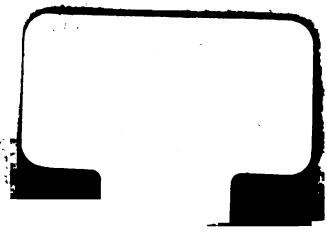

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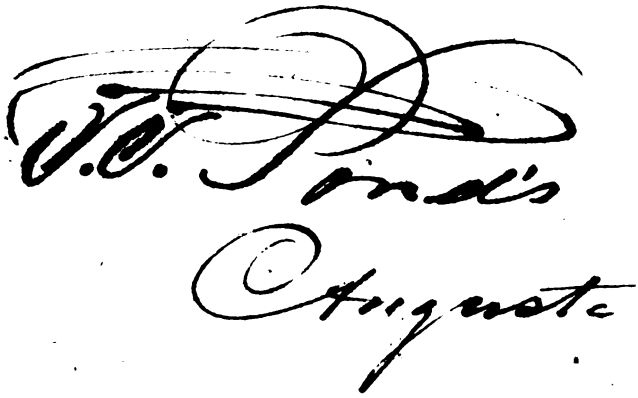

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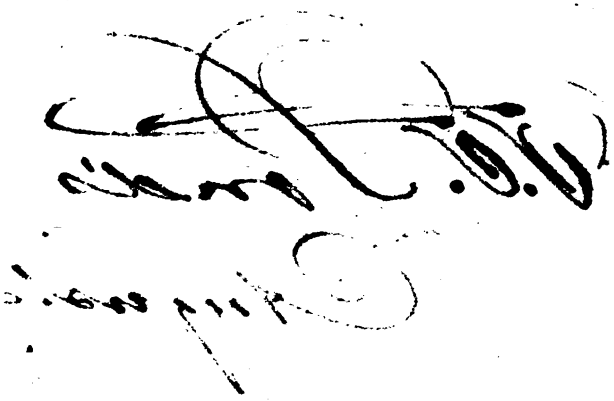

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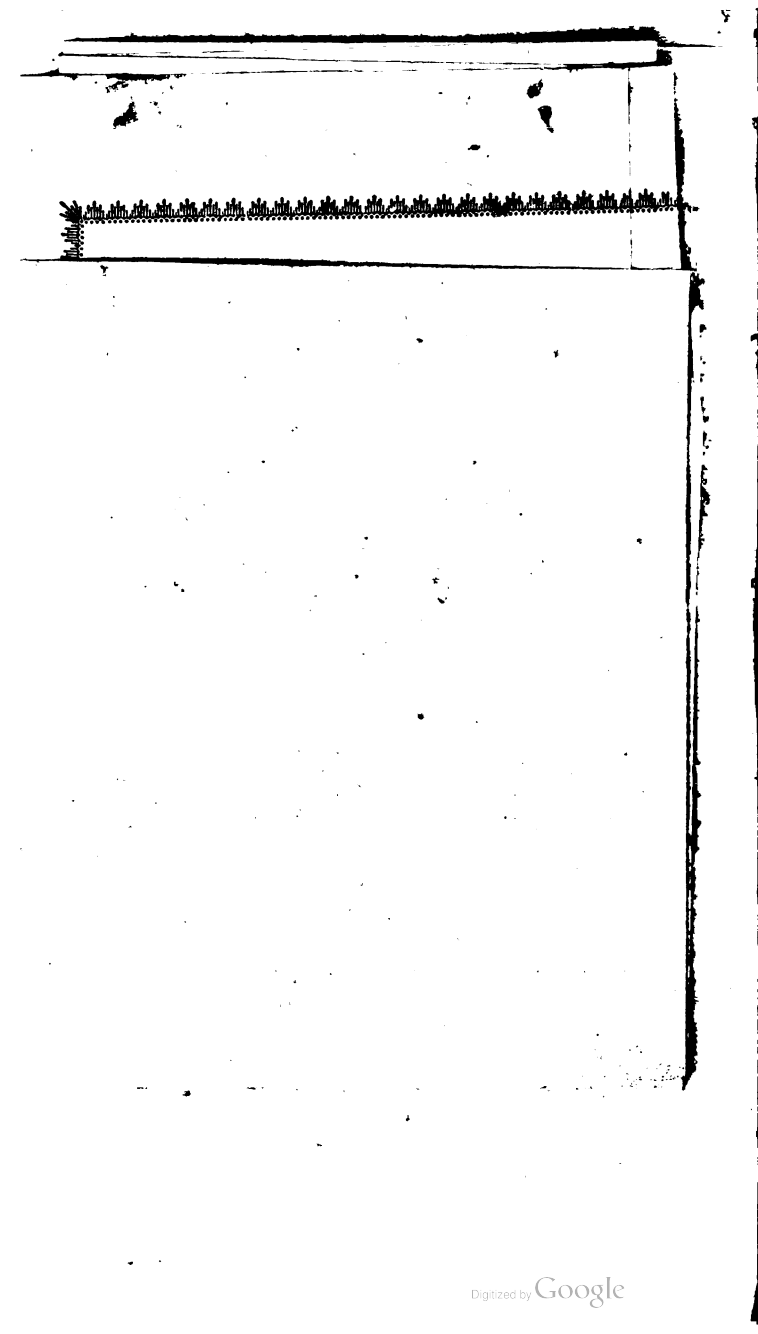
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THE

AMERICAN MILITIA

OFFICER'S MANUAL,

BEING A

PLAIN AND CONCISE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION

FOR

INFANTRY, FIELD & HORSE ARTILLERY,
CAVALRY AND RIFLEMEN.

AS ADOPTED BY LAW

FOR THE STANDARD OF DISCIPLINE IN THE STATES OF
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

WITH

An Appendix,

CONTAINING

FORMS FOR ORDERS, RETURNS, &c. AND DIRECTIONS
FOR HOLDING COURTS MARTIAL.
In conformity to the Militia Laws of the State of New-York.

BY J. G. DYCKMAN,
Formerly Major of Light Infantry in the Service of the United States.

SECOND EDITION,
REVISED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED.

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Southern District of New York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1825, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, J. G. DYCKMAN, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The American Militia Officer's Manual; being a plain and concise system of instruction for Infantry, Field and Horse Artillery, Cavalry and Riflemen, as adopted by law for the standard of discipline in the States of New-York and New-Jersey; with an Appendix, containing forms for orders, returns, &c. and directions for holding Courts Martial. By J. G. Dyckman, formerly Major of Light Infantry in the service of the United States. Second edition, revised, corrected and enlarged."

IN CONFORMITY to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned;" and also, to an act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

JAMES DILL,
Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

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TO

THE MILITIA OFFICERS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,

IN offering the following work to your notice, allow me to remark, that my object in compiling it has been to render those duties imposed upon you by the militia laws of our country easy to be comprehended and performed. The *arrangement* of this work, you will at once observe, is materially different from that of any other military book hitherto published in the United States; and this arrangement has been made to conform to the *training of militia*, and not to that particular and systematic course of instruction necessary to be observed in the *drill and exercise of the regular soldier.*

I do not expect that the book will claim the attention of such officers as have the inclination, and sufficient time, to apply themselves to the study of

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military science, so as to become perfect tacticians. To such gentlemen it will be of very little service: but it is to those officers, whose situations in life, do not allow them to devote much of their time to military study, that I think the work will be peculiarly serviceable, and for such it is intended. A plain and concise system of military instruction, has long been wanted for the militia of the United States; and the present is, with much deference, offered to the public for that purpose: whether it is calculated to effect it or not, remains to be tested by experience; but let the event be what it may, it will afford me pleasure to know that my time has been devoted, in endeavouring to benefit those who are the bulwark of American Liberty, and who, if properly organized and trained, will prevent war from ever planting its iron foot upon our peaceful shores.

I am, with much Respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most Ob't Serv't.
J. G. DYCKMAN.

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Copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

AN ACT to procure a Manual for Militia Officers.

Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Commander in Chief be, and he is hereby authorized to procure a sufficient number of copies of J. G. DYCKMAN'S "American Militia Officer's Manual," and distribute the same to such officers of the Cavalry, Artillery, Riflemen and Infantry, as, in his opinion, the service may require: and he is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the state for moneys to defray the necessary expenses, provided the cost shall not exceed the sum of sixty cents per volume.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Dec. 24th, 1824.

This bill having been three times read in the Council,

Resolved, That the same do pass.

By order of the Council,
I. H. WILLIAMSON,
President.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Dec. 22d, 1824.

This bill having been three times read, and compared in the house,

Resolved, That the same do pass.

By order of the House,
DAVID JOHNSON,
Speaker.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TRENTON, *Dec. 27th*, 1824.

I, Daniel Coleman, Secretary of the State of New-Jersey, do certify the foregoing to be a copy of an Act of the Legislature of said state, passed as above dated, remaining on file in said office.

Given under my hand and seal of office the day and year last above written. DANIEL COLEMAN.

L. S.]

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Extract from an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Nov. 18th, 1824.

"*And be it further enacted,* That the Adjutant General shall purchase and distribute of J. G. DYCKMAN'S "American Militia Officer's Manual," one bound volume to each commanding officer of a company, and the adjutant of each regiment, whose duty it shall be to deliver over the same to his successor in office, and the Comptroller shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the expence, provided the cost shall not exceed the sum of seventy cents per volume."

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Albany, Nov. 19th, 1824.

I certify the preceding to be a copy of a section of an Act passed at the present meeting of the Legislature.

J. V. N. YATES,
Secretary of State.

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PREFACE.

THE author and compiler of the following work, having some time since, when he commanded a battalion of light infantry in the New-York militia, which was ordered into the service of the United States, experienced much inconvenience from the various modes of discipline then in use among militia officers, was induced, with the promised assistance of several officers of experience, to attempt the compilation of a system of military instruction which would be applicable to the Militia of *the United States generally*.

One very great reason why our Militia have not made more improvement in discipline than they have done, is conceived to be a want of a plain and easy system of instruction. A work of this kind, should contain every thing which any one in the discharge of militia duty ought to know, and *nothing else*. The militiaman, who only assembles, with his company or regiment a few times, (perhaps only once or twice in the course of a year,) does not go on parade with the idea of becoming a soldier, but merely to show that he possesses the arms and equipments required by law; to exhibit these, and to answer to his name at the

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roll-call of his company, is all that he cares about; and he returns from the parade just as wise in regard to military knowledge as when he first appeared at it.

To men who are possessed of these ideas, it is difficult to apply the strict rules and regulations necessary to be observed by the regular soldier. But still there should be *some system adhered to for their government, should they only be called on parade once in a year;* and the *militiaman* who neglects to furnish himself with the arms and equipments required by law, or to meet with his company when so ordered, for review or inspection, should *as certainly be fined*, as should *the sentinel be punished*, who leaves his post in front of the enemy.

Militia officers in general, but particularly those who reside in the country, have little time to devote to military study. These, from the nature of their employments, and the relative situations of their places of residence, not having the opportunities of meeting together for military improvement, which those who reside in cities have, cannot be expected to acquire that degree of military knowledge which the latter are enabled to do.

This work *is intended solely for militia.* It is not considered as being applicable to the regular soldier: for his instruction quite a different one is necessary. It may perhaps be said by some, that militia should be so trained and exercised, that provided they are called into the service of their country, their discipline would be such

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as to enable them to act with effect, in concert with regular forces. The correctness of this observation is admitted in its fullest extent; and at the same time it is observed that the recruit who is enlisted for the regular army would be of much more service, if when he was mustered with his regiment, he should be already acquainted with the military exercise, and had not then to be taught the duty of a soldier.

A *militiaman*, when ordered into the field, should always be considered as a recruit just enlisted; and the less *he supposes himself to know of military duty*, the easier will be the task of the person who has to teach him that system of discipline by which our regular army is to be governed; for all military men will readily admit, that the person who is intended for a soldier *had better have no ideas of discipline at all*, than to have any which are incorrect.

With these ideas in view, the following work has been prepared. It is not intended to express any other opinion respecting the many military works which have been published in this country, than this, that they are considered as inapplicable to our militia. From the manner in which most of them are arranged, the whole work must be viewed collectively before any knowledge can be acquired; or, in other words, an officer cannot, from the study of them, acquire a knowledge of any *part* of his duty without becoming master of *the whole;* and very properly are they so arranged,

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when considered as intended for those who are attached to the regular army; for such persons, having to make the study of arms their profession, must always have sufficient time and inclination to become acquainted with the whole art of war. A *militiaman* can never be drilled in that systematic manner in which a *regular soldier* can; consequently, the instruction necessary for the one, must differ materially from that which would be proper for the other.

From the little time allowed by law for training our militia, it cannot be expected that they will acquire any very great proficiency in military tactics; but it is contended, that if judicious measures were adopted with regard to their organization, government, and discipline, they would make much more improvement than they do at present.

Let there be one general system, which is simple in its nature, and effective in its operation; let this system be arranged with a view to its being for *militia*, and not *for regular soldiers;* let it be strictly adhered to in the training of our militia; suffer no officer, whatever may be his pretensions to military knowledge, to make any innovations upon it; continue its practice for a few years, and there is no doubt that the most beneficial effects will result from it. The American militia only want to be properly trained, to make a body of troops that would withstand the attacks of all the forces of Europe combined. Let those who doubt their efficiency, call to recollection the battle of New-

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Orleans:—*there* was a triumph that might be envied by the disciplined legions of a Bonaparte or a Wellington.

If proper attention is paid to our militia, we need never have recourse to standing armies; which, although they may sometimes be useful, are always dangerous in a republic. Some may say, perhaps, that militia cannot stand before regular soldiers; but the gallant conduct of our militia during the arduous struggle for our independence, as well as during the late war with Great Britain, will always afford a sufficient reply to such an assertion.

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THIS BOOK

Is the property of the People of the State of New-York, and the Officer holding it will be held responsible for its safe keeping and delivery to his successor in office.

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INFANTRY EXERCISE.

THE first thing to be taught a soldier in instructing him in the military exercise, is, how to stand without arms in his hands, in what is called the "*position of the soldier.*" The next thing to be taught is the motions of the head to the right and left, and *the facings* to the right, to the left, and to the right-about. He should then be instructed in the principles of the different steps, that is, the ordinary step direct, and the oblique step.

The man intended for a soldier, should be made perfectly master of these things before arms are put into his hands.

The following is described in the "Rules and regulations for United States Infantry," as the position of the soldier without arms, viz :

The heels on the same line, as near each other as the conformation of the man will admit of; the feet forming with each other, an angle something less than a right one, and turned out equally ; the knees straight, but not stiff; the body perpendicular on the haunches, and leaning forward ; the shoulders kept back and falling equally ; the arms hanging naturally ; the elbows not separated from the body ; the palm of the hand turned a little outwards ; the little finger back or behind, and touching the seam of the breeches ; the head well up, without being constrained ; the chin a little drawn in, and the eyes fixed on the ground, at the distance of fifteen paces in front. When the *position* of the soldier has been established, he will then be taught the motions of the head to the right and left, by the following words of command :

1st. *Eyes*—RIGHT.

2d. FRONT.

At the word *right*, the soldier will turn his head to

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the right, but not suddenly, so that the corner of the left eye, nearest to the nose, shall be in a line with the buttons of the waistcoat, his eyes being fixed in the line of the eyes of the men of the rank he stands in. At the word *front*, he will turn back the head to the direct position to the front, which ought to be the habitual position of the soldier. The motion of *Eyes*—LEFT, will be executed by inverse means.

Care must be taken that the motions of the head do not alter the position of the shoulders, which might happen, if they were done too quick. After the motions of the head have been taught the soldier, he will then be instructed in the facings by the following words of command:

Right, (or left)—FACE.

At the second word of command, the man will turn on his left heel, raising a little the point of the left foot, and will, at the same time, carry back the right heel to the side of the left, placing it on the same line.

Right about—FACE.

At the word *about*, make a half face to the right, and the right foot must be slipt back to the rear, so that the hollow shall be opposite to, and three full inches from the left heel; laying hold, at the same time of the cartouch box by the corner with the right hand; at the word *face*, raise the points of the feet or toes, and keeping the hams straight, turn on both heels, and face to rear, carry back, at the same time, the right heel to the side of the left, and let go of the cartouch box.

In facing to the right-about with arms, at the words *Right-about* turn the musket with the left hand, the lock outwards, and resume the position of shouldered arms, at the moment of placing the right heel in contact with the left.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDINARY STEP.

The length of the ordinary step is twenty-eight inches, reckoning from heel to heel; and ninety of these are to be taken in a minute. At the first

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word in the command, *Forward*—MARCH, throw the weight of the body on the right leg; at the second word, step off smartly with the left foot, projecting it a pace of twenty-eight inches, smoothly, and without jerking the body, the ham straight, the toes pointing a little downwards, and with the knee turned somewhat outwards; at the same time carry forward the weight of the body, and without striking the sole against the ground, plant the foot flat, precisely at the distance prescribed from the right foot, the whole weight of the body resting on the foot, which comes to the ground. Then smartly, but without a jerk or shock of the body, pass the right foot to the front, carry it near the ground, and plant it at the same distance, and in the same manner as has been explained relative to the left. The man will continue to march in this manner, without crossing the legs, keeping the shoulder square, and the head always in the direct position until the command is given to

HALT.

When the foot in the rear of the one which is coming to the ground, when the command is heard, will be brought up to the side of its fellow, without striking against it, or the ground.

When, in marching direct to the front, the command is given,

Right oblique—MARCH.

As soon as the word *march* is heard, which should be given exactly as the left foot comes to the ground, the right foot will, instead of being carried straight forward as before, be moved in an oblique direction to the right and front, and planted twenty-six inches from the left, observing to turn the point of the right foot a little inwards, to prevent bringing forward the left shoulder. When the left foot is brought forward it will be placed eighteen inches in front of the right heel, observing that the oblique direction is all gained by the right foot. Marching to the *left oblique* is performed by inverse means to those used in marching to the *right oblique*.

Oblique marching is well calculated to improve the

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soldier in almost all his movements, but in practising it, care must be taken that he keeps his body square to the front, that he keeps the ham straight; that the weight of the body bears on the foot on the ground; that the feet pass over the shortest line possible to the place where they ought to be planted; and that the head is kept up and direct to the front. It will be well to add, that the oblique step is never taken in quick time.

In order to ascertain whether the position of the body is conformable to the principles laid down; whether this step is regularly formed; and whether the weight of the body rests on the foot which is on the ground; the officer will frequently post himself from six to twelve paces in front, facing the men; if he does not perceive the soles of the shoes, when the feet are lifted and carried forward to be placed on the ground; and if he does not observe any movement of the shoulders, or a waving to and fro, of the upper part of the body, he may rest assured that the principles of marching are strictly conformed to.

PRINCIPLES OF SHOULDERED ARMS.

The man being placed, as has been described, in the "*position of the soldier*," will raise and turn up the left hand, without bending the wrist, the part of the arm from the elbow downwards only acting, he will raise the musket perpendicularly to be placed as follows in the left hand, the arm being a little bent; the elbow back and joined to the body without pressure; the palm of the hand firmly against the exterior rounding of the butt; the exterior edge of the butt resting on the first articulation, joining the fingers to the palm; the heel of the fore part of the butt resting between the first and second fingers, the thumb above in front, the third and little fingers under the butt, which must be supported, and more or less kept back, according to the conformation of the man, in such a manner that the firelock, seen from the front, may rest always perpendicular, and that the movement of the thigh in marching may not raise,

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or disturb it in its perpendicular position; the ramrod against the point nearly of the shoulder, and the right hand and arm hanging naturally, as described in the "*position of the soldier.*"

PRINCIPLES OF THE ALIGNMENT, OR DRESSING.

In order that the men may be taught to comprehend the true principles of the alignment, or dressing, the officer will order the two men on the right flank, to step two paces to the front, and having aligned them, he will direct the rest of the men successively to advance and dress on the two first, and each man, as he shall be directed to dress up into the alignment, will turn his head and eyes to the right, keeping his body square to the front, and march in the cadence of the ordinary step, two paces to the front, shortening the last step in such a manner, that the foot, taking this step, shall be six inches behind the new alignment, when it comes to the ground; the men should be careful, in coming up, not to pass the new alignment, so as to be obliged to dress back. After having stopped short of the new alignment, the men will by short steps move up into the line of dressing, keeping the hams stretched. The officer should strongly inculcate the observance of the following principles:

1st. *That the soldier should quietly and steadily arrive on the dressing line:*

Because hurry prevents the observance of good order, and even the promptitude of execution; and these are obtained by accustoming the soldier to execute his movements with calmness, coolness, and precision.

2d. *That he does not bend back the body nor the head forward:*

Because it is by a regularity of position, he is to learn to dress correctly on a given line.

3d. *That he is to turn the head the least degree possible, and in such a manner only as to be able to see the line of dressing:*

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In order that the shoulder may not be drawn forward out of the line of the rank, and that the false position of one man may not lead into error all the men about to come on the alignment.

4th. *The soldier should never pass beyond the dressing line:*

Because if one soldier passed the alignment, he would be under the necessity of dressing back to the true line, and his committed fault would extend to the men placed beyond him, who would be obliged, in their turns, to fall back also; a circumstance to be avoided with so much the more care, as, besides the loss of time arising from it, it is much more difficult to dress backward than forward.

5th. *That at the word of command "front" or "eyes front," all movement on the part of the soldier should cease, though he may not even be on the line of dressing:*

In order to make him form the habit of judging readily when he is on his alignment, and to fix himself there without wavering and grouping, as it were, backwards and forwards.

6th. *That at the word of command "such file" or "such files forward" or "backward," all those not mentioned do not stir:*

In order not to derange the dressing of those who are already aligned.

7th. *That in dressing backwards, the men are to pass the line a little in stepping back, and then by small steps, to align up or forward:*

In order that they may dress forward to the line by a small movement to the front, because it is easier, thus to judge of, and hit the alignment.

USE OF GUIDES IN MARCHING.

To describe the particular, and exact situation of the guides, in every movement of the company or regiment, would be enlarging this work beyond the limits prescribed, and would, at the same time, be entering more particularly into the description of every

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part of the military exercise than is considered necessary for the generality of militia officers. The system of using the guides in marching, as described in the rules and regulations for United States infantry, is so well arranged, and there is so intimate a connexion between every part of it, that it is difficult to make use of any, without adopting the whole, and to become acquainted with this, requires a closer application, and more study, than militia officers are, generally speaking, willing to devote to military tactics. To give a general view of the principles regulating the use of guides, in all movements of infantry, whether in company or battalion, is all that is considered necessary to offer for the study of most militia officers; and to render this view more easy to be comprehended, it will be given by way of question and answer, as follows:

Question. What are guides?

Answer. They are men from whose motions and positions all the movements of the company, or battalion, are to be regulated and governed.

Question. Who are to act as guides?

Answer. The first sergeant in the evolutions will be the guide of the right, and the second sergeant the guide of the left of the company; and when in column of platoons, the first sergeant acts as guide of the right or of the left of the first platoon; and the second sergeant in like manner guide of the right or of the left of the second platoon.

Question. When the company marches in line to the front, what are the situations of the guides?

Answer. The guide of the right of the company will be placed six paces in front of the right file of the company facing in the direction of the line of march, and the company dress by the right.

Question. In this situation what is his duty?

Answer. He should mark distinctly two points on the ground in the direction of the march, some distance from him, that he may be enabled to move forward in a direct line, and as he approaches the point nearest to him, will take another in advance of the one farthest from him, and continue to do this as he advances.

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Question. What are the situations of the guides when the company marching in line is commanded to *halt?*

Answer. They will retire to their places in the ranks.

Question. When the company is marching to a flank, what are then the situations of the guides?

Answer. The guide of the right of the company will be placed in front of the leading man of the front rank, if marching to the right flank. The guide of the left of the company will march in rear of the left file of the front rank; and when you march to the left flank, the left guide leads the company in file.

Question. Which is the guiding flank in a column of companies with the right in front?

Answer. The left. But if the left be in front, then the right is the guiding flank.

Question. Why is the left considered the guiding flank, when the right is in front?

Answer. Because in wheeling into line, from column, the wheel must be made to the left, or the front of the line would be reversed.

Question. What are the situations of the guides, when the company is commanded to wheel out to the right by platoons?

Answer. The guide of the right of the company, (that is the first sergeant) will place himself the moment the platoon has halted, after making the wheel to the right, on the left flank of the first platoon; and the guide of the left of the company, will place himself on the left flank of the second platoon; and when the company is ordered to march forward, the guide who is on the left flank of the first platoon, will be careful to advance in a direct line, and not to oblique to either the right or left; the guide on the left flank of the second platoon, will be careful to cover exactly the guide of the front platoon.

Question. When the platoons break off into sections, what are then the situations of the guides?

Answer. The guide of each platoon will place himself on the left flank of the right section of the platoon.

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Question. What are the situations of the guides, when the company marching in column of platoons is commanded to *halt?*

Answer. They will remain stationary, until the wheel into line has been made, that the dress of the line may be made on them, and then they will resume their stations in the ranks, at the command, "*guides to your post.*"

Question. How are the guides situated when the battalion is ordered to wheel by companies to the right?

Answer. In wheeling into open column of companies right in front, the companies must be halted when the wheeling flank arrives within two paces of the completion of the wheel, when the guide of the left is posted, where the left of the company will rest when dressed up, and the dressing is to the left.

Question. What are the duties of the guides, in a column of grand divisions?

Answer. The guide of the first, or right hand company, of each grand division, will be denominated *the guide of the right of the grand division*, and will be placed on the right flank of it, and the *guide of the left* of the second, or left hand company, will be called *the guide of the left of the grand division*, and will be posted on the left flank of it.

Question. What are the duties and situations of the guides when the battalion is ordered to file into open column from the right of companies to the rear?

Answer. The guide of the right of the company, when the two right hand files have disengaged to the rear, will place himself before the front rank man of the first file, and march directly to the rear at the command *march.* At the instant the company fronts, the guide of the left will place himself before the captain, (who will have taken post opposite to the last file of the left of the company, which is immediately on the right of his own) to form a point in the alignment, on which the company is to dress.

Question. What are the situations of the guides, when

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the column, being halted, is ordered to wheel to the left into line ?

Answer. The guide of the right of the leading company shall move smartly on the line of the guides, facing towards them on the pivot flank, and placing himself so as to be immediately in front of one of the three files, on the right of his company when wheeled up into line. The guides of the left will remain facing up the line until after the line is dressed, when they will receive the command "*guides to your post*," and will retire to their stations in the rank of file closers.

Question. What are the situations and duties of the guides when the battalion is ordered to march in line to the front ?

Answer. The two which are denominated the general guides will at the command "*battalion will advance*," move forward six paces, the one on the right opposite to the captain of the company on the right ; and the other to the non-commissioned officer placed on the left of the front rank of the battalion.

Question. What are the duties of the guides when the battalion marching in line to the front is commanded to halt ?

Answer. When the colonel commands, "*guides on the alignment*," the left guides of the right wing, and the right guides of the left wing move forward and dress on the battalion colours, which is also advanced six paces, for the purpose of dressing the battalion in line by its centre ; the captains of the right wing shifting to the left of their companies, and the captains of the left wing remaining on the right of theirs ; after the movement is completed, and the command is given "*colors and guides to your posts*," the captains of the right wing resume their places on the right of their companies ; the colour bearers, the general guides, and the guides of companies, take their places in line.

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ADDRESS TO THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

When ordered out for military exercise or improvement, you should always be punctual in your attendance, and endeavour to be the first on parade, well equipt, with your arms and accoutrements in good order. You should always be actuated by a spirit of emulation to excel your comrades; and not to say, "Well! if I am late, the men are not all here yet; and, at any rate, I shall not be last!" if all were to wait to be last on parade, there would be very little done on parade days. You should always, when under arms, pay the strictest attention to orders: it is nothing but inattention that prevents a soldier from learning his duty; when the officer has to repeat his commands several times, his patience gets wearied, and very few officers but will lose their temper, if, when they are attempting to instruct their men, they are inattentive to their commands.

If a body of men are determined to do well, they will all endeavour to execute the commands of their officers in the best manner possible; and, depend upon it, a man who tries to learn will actually learn more in one hour than he who is careless will in a day. When you receive a command, execute it instantly to the best of your knowledge.

When you are paraded for exercise, never be heard talking in the ranks; watch the motions of your officer, and be ready to execute his commands the moment you hear them; never leave your ranks without permission. If you happen to be under the command of an officer of a bad character, obey him nevertheless implicitly, for recollect, his behaving in an improper manner is no excuse for you to do so too: two wrongs can never make a right. *Always, when on duty*, treat your officers with the respect due to their stations; instances, however, may, and do sometimes occur, where the *militia soldier* is a more respectable person than the *officer* appointed to command him; in such cases, it must be re-

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collected, that the respect is shown to the *office* the man fills, and not *to him*.

You should always encourage your fellow soldiers to be attentive to their duty ; never be the first to find fault at trifles, but submit to many privations before you complain ; the greater then will be your claim for redress.

You are to remember you are one of that body who are the defenders of American liberty : whose ancestors, by their courage and perseverance, established that form of government, and that constitution you have sworn to defend ; cherish then the legacy they have bequeathed to you, be faithful to your duty, and be attentive and obedient to your officers, while they are endeavouring to instruct you in that art by which you are to defend the liberties of your country ; and which will never be lost, till mercenary troops, and those perhaps foreign, are introduced to do that duty which should be done by citizen soldiery ; the inefficiency of which corps would be the only excuse for raising others.

ADDRESS TO THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Upon you in a great measure depends the welfare of any body of troops ; you should in your attention to discipline, exhibit a good example to the private soldiers ; always come on parade well equipt, and when there, conduct yourselves in the most orderly and attentive manner ; thereby encouraging the men to do the same. As you are to be the principal guides for the men when on a march, you should be particularly observant to keep time to the music. In the wheelings, when acting as pivots on a march, do not hurry the platoons round too fast, as this is an error which you are very often led into. Always mind to keep your platoon well dressed. When you have occasion to speak to a man who is any way out of order in the ranks, do it in a low tone of

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voice: never use ill language to a soldier, nor by any means be heard to make use of *profane* language on parade. If you are learning a soldier his exercise, be patient with him, especially if he is awkward; do not give him too much at a time; praise and encourage him, when you see him try to do well. In warning your men for any parade, be particular that you do it in a proper manner; make your returns clear and explicit to the commandant of your company; recollect, when you make oath that you have legally executed the orders contained in your warrants, if you have actually done it; and be careful not to give the sanction of your oaths to what you have never done.

DUTY OF THE CORPORALS.

The corporals, according to their height, will be placed on the right and left of their companies, in the rear rank; they have to perform the same duty as the men while the company is in line, or when marching in a column of platoons: but when in a column of sections each corporal will then have the care of a section.

DUTY OF THE SERGEANTS.

The most important part of a *sergeant's duty in the militia* is to warn the men for parade: in doing which the greatest care should be observed strictly to execute the orders contained in his warrant.

The first sergeant has the most difficult duty to perform, the greatest part of which will be found in the company exercise. He should have prepared before he comes on parade a blank muster roll, which he can fill up from the warrants of the other sergeants. *The first sergeant* will call the roll, which must always be done under the inspection of the commandant of the company. He should make himself acquainted with

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the duties of all the officers of a regiment, including that of the colonel, as it not only prepares him for promotion, but enables him to direct the men in any situation in which they should not distinctly hear the word of command, or caution given; more particularly if called into service; as the orderly would then find his situation as responsible as that of the captain.

ADDRESS TO PLATOON OFFICERS.

As soon as you are honoured with an appointment in the militia, reflect for a moment, before you take up your commission, whether you think yourself competent to discharge the duties incumbent on the station you are called to fill; for, rest assured, you will receive more honour by declining the acceptance of a commission for which you are not qualified, than you will by accepting it. You have, no doubt, frequently seen men make themselves appear ridiculous, by attempting things which they were no way competent to, and no person appears to a greater disadvantage, than an officer on parade who is ignorant of his duty; he makes himself the butt of ridicule for all who see him; and particularly his own men.—When you have taken up your commission, you should immediately equip yourself in the uniform prescribed by law for militia officers; but at the same time you must not think a handsome uniform will make you an officer the moment you have it on. Many young officers are led away with the idea, that their coats, epauletts, and swords, will entitle them to respect, while they neglect the more important object, that of making themselves acquainted with their duty. Endeavour to make yourselves acquainted with the proper method of doing military business; inasmuch as military laws are more summary in their operations than civil ones, military business should unquestionably be done in the most correct manner.

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On parade days you should be punctual in your appearance, at the hour appointed; never let your soldiers wait for you; recollect they look to you for an example, and be sure you give them a good one. Do not suffer yourselves by any means to be free with your men on parade, but at the same time perform your duties, without arrogance or haughtiness; recollect the respect due to your stations, and scrupulously exact it. An officer will soon have no command over his men, when once they cease to respect him. Never suffer your orders to be questioned by your men *on parade;* and at the same time, if possible, never give an order, which may admit of a question. Give your orders in a clear and distinct tone of voice; be mild in your conduct, but always decisive; and never appear to waver in your determination. Be sure you have no favourites in your company, but treat all impartially. Whenever you are exercising your company, if you observe any one who is negligent in doing his motions, do not at first point him out by name, repeat your command, and at the same time caution the right, centre, or left, (wherever the person who is careless may stand) to take care, fixing your eye on him: he will know (if he knows any thing) that you mean the caution for him, and if he is a good soldier, will esteem you for not exposing him, but if he does not mind this, you can then call him by name. When you see your men trying to do well, you should always encourage them, and they will redouble their exertions. Treat your superior officers with respect, and obey their orders with alacrity. On field days never let your field officers have occasion to tell you to keep your platoon dressed, or to remind you that your men are talking in the ranks: you have then only a few men to take care of, and you can easily do it; but rest assured your colonel or major will have his hands full, if when he is manœuvering his regiment, he has to see that every separate platoon is well dressed and properly in line. This is your duty; therefore endeavour to do

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it to the best of your abilities, and do not by your carelessness or inattention, give your commanding officer the trouble of repeating his commands. When on a march be careful that you keep time to the music; for recollect your men are to be guided by *you*, and if you step wrong they will do the same.

You should be careful if you have the command of a company, never to return a man as a delinquent who you are not certain is liable to a fine, and that you do not screen any who are delinquent. Observe that your non-commissioned officers are well equipt, and that they do their duty in every respect.

DUTY OF THE ENSIGN.

The duty of an ensign, at a company parade, is much the same as that of the lieutenant; they both act as assistants to the captain of the company in commanding it, and should both make themselves acquainted with the discipline of it.

DUTY OF THE LIEUTENANT.

The lieutenant when acting as a platoon officer, is only to be held responsible for the good order, and attention of his platoon. But as it very frequently happens, that a lieutenant has the command of a company of militia, he should make himself acquainted with the duty of a captain. He should assist him in making out his returns, and when he is exercising his company in two ranks, should attend to the rear rank to see that the men do not miss their motions; and should not by any means, at this (or, in fact at any other time) be talking with the men in the ranks. The lieutenant is the same to a *company*, that a major or lieutenant

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colonel is to a *regiment*. At company parades, he is to assist the captain in every respect, and to see that his orders are obeyed by the men. On field days, when commanding a separate platoon, he is to be held responsible for the conduct of it during the day; and will, when on a march, keep in front of the centre of it.

DUTY OF THE CAPTAIN.

A captain's duty is very important. He has a great trust reposed in him, and should, by all the exertions in his power, endeavour to perform it in the best manner possible. In the first place, when appointed to the command of a company, it is his duty to make an enrollment of every man residing within the bounds of his company, who is liable to do duty in it: he should be careful not to enroll any who are not liable to do militia duty; and should by no means omit any who are. He would think himself guilty of a great crime, were he deliberately to give false testimony in a court of justice; yet equally great is his departure from truth and rectitude, in suffering one man to escape through his neglect, who is subject to do military duty in his company. After having completed his enrollment, which should be done a few days after the first day of May in each year, and as often thereafter as required by law, he should divide his company into four beats; within the bounds of each beat one of his sergeants should reside, who should be furnished, from the captain, with a list of the men, whom he is to consider as belonging to his beat: and should any person subject to militia duty, move into the beat of any sergeant after such list shall have been delivered to him, it is his duty to acquaint the captain with it, who will thereupon place his name on the muster roll, and make out an order for the sergeant to consider such person as belonging to his beat.

A list of the persons who are by law exempt from militia duty, will be found in this book.

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In issuing orders for any parade, the captain should endeavour to give his sergeants, as much time as possible to warn the men; and when the day for parade shall arrive, he should be sure to be on the ground in time, and before the hour for parading, should examine all the sergeants, to see if they have properly executed the orders contained in their warrants. After he has satisfied himself in this particular, he will proceed to swear the sergeants to the truth of their returns, and sign the necessary certificates attached to the warrants. He should then superintend the filling up of a proper muster roll, for the company; (a form of which should be prepared by the first sergeant the day previous.) In making out the muster roll care should be taken not to put down any man's name who has not been warned in a proper manner, as this will only give him the trouble to appear before a court martial when he is not a delinquent, a circumstance which should always, if possible, be avoided.

In calling his muster roll at any parade, each captain or commandant of a company, should return as a delinquent, every man whose arms and equipments are not completely such as required by law. By a strict attention to this mode of proceeding, and after a few examples have been made, he will find his company well equipt, and the men themselves, although at first perhaps they might not like such a line of conduct, would, when they saw the effects of it, be pleased. Should this method be pursued for a few years, by the commandants of companies throughout the state, the arms and equipments of the militia would appear quite different from what they now do; and if persisted in, would be productive of the most beneficial effects. The commandants of companies should not consider any arms or equipments as present, which would not be passed by a brigade inspector; and ought not to let any man pass as being armed who has a fowling-piece instead of a musket and bayonet; nor as equipt who has a cartouch box, which does not contain the

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requisite number of holes in it; for in fact, a man might as well come on parade with no arms or equipments at all, as with such as do not, in every respect, answer the description of those required by law.

It is the duty of every captain of a company of light infantry, artillery, riflemen, grenadiers or cavalry, (whose men are not liable to serve as jurors) to return as a delinquent, any member of his corps who does not appear on parade in the full uniform of his company or troop.

COMPANY EXERCISE.

As soon as the commandant of a company thinks his men are all at the rendezvous appointed for his parade, he will direct his orderly sergeant to form the company, which is to be done in the following manner:

The sergeant will first direct the music to beat the roll, from right to left, and from left to right, on the ground appointed for forming the company; the music will continue to beat until the men are all paraded; when the sergeant will direct it to cease. The men having paraded in one rank indiscriminately at *ordered arms*, the sergeant will bring them to a *shoulder*. They will dress by the right, and he will command,

Attention Company.

Right—FACE.

MARCH.

At the word *face*, the whole face to the right. At the word *march*, the tallest men break off to the right, and the shortest men to the left, changing places, so that the tallest man in the company shall be on the extreme right, the next in height the second on the right, and so on successively, until the shortest man in the company is on the extreme left. The sergeant will then command.

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FRONT.

Right—DRESS.

He will then direct the men to *tell off*, when the man on the right will call *one*, the next *two*, the next *one*, the next *two*, and so on alternately through the whole company. He then commands,

Form Ranks.

MARCH.

FRONT.

At the word *march*, the men who called *two* step obliquely to the right one pace, so as to cover those who called one. At the word *front*, the whole face to the front. The company is then divided into two platoons, when the Sergeant orders

Second Platoon—forward—

MARCH.

HALT.

Right—DRESS.

At the word *march*, the second platoon will step forward one pace, *halt*, and *dress*. The sergeant then orders

Platoons—right and left—FACE.

MARCH.

At the word *face*, the front rank of each platoon will face to the right and the rear rank to the left. At the word *march*, the man on the right of the front rank of the first platoon stands firm, while the others close upon him. The men of each rear rank, march, wheeling by files, to the right, and form on the left, of the front rank. The second platoon advancing and forming in front of the first platoon; the sergeant will then order

FRONT.

When the whole will face to the front, and the company is formed in two ranks. The sergeant will then divide the company into two platoons, and each platoon into two sections, and will proceed to post the non-commissioned officers, in the following manner.

The second sergeant, two paces in rear of the left of the second platoon.

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The third sergeant covering the third file, of the fourth section, two paces in rear.

The fourth sergeant covering the third file of the second section, two paces in rear.

The *corporals*, according to their height, will be placed on the right and left of the company, in the rear rank; they will carry their pieces the same as the men, and go through all their motions the same as they do.

The *music*, with the fifers on the right, will parade in one line, four paces on the right of the company, on a line with the front rank.

The *sergeants* will carry their pieces at an advance. They will not perform the motions, but see that the men do theirs properly.

Note.—In actual service, a formation of three ranks is sometimes, by particular circumstances, rendered necessary; but as it is of little importance for militia to be acquainted with it, it is not deemed proper to describe the manner in which it is to be done; for the reason, that some officers may perhaps make use of a part of the little time allowed them for training their men, in endeavouring to learn this, and neglect that which is of much more importance they should know.

When the first sergeant has completed the formation of the company, and posted the non-commissioned officers, he will bring the men to a support, and inform the captain that the company is formed; when the captain advances in front of the company, the sergeant will, as soon as the officer draws his sword, command,

Carry—ARMS.

Then bring his own piece to an *advance*, and retire to his place (that is, when the captain is in front of the line,) on the right of the company, in the front rank.

As soon as the officer takes command, if it is a field day, he will immediately conduct the company to its place in the regiment or battalion, of which it is to form a part in the exercises of the day; taking care to march in the rear of such part of the regiment or battalion, as may already be in line, until he shall come to his own station; when he will form on a line with those

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companies which have already taken their places, take post himself in the front rank, on the right of the company, covered by the first sergeant, in the rear rank, and see that his subalterns are in their proper places.

If it is a company parade, he will practice the following

EXERCISE FOR COMPANY PARADE.

For opening the ranks, preparatory to performing the manual exercise, the officer will command,

Rear rank—open order.

MARCH.

At the words *rear rank*, *open order*, the first and second sergeants will fall back four paces, (estimating the distance by the eye,) and at the word *march*, the rear rank marches backward and dresses on the sergeants, conformably to the principles of dressing backward.

The word of command should always be spoken in an animated tone of voice, and loud in proportion to the number of men commanded. There are two species of words of command, viz.

Those of *caution*, and those of EXECUTION. Those of *caution*, and which are here printed in *italics*, must be distinctly pronounced at the full extent of the voice, dwelling a little on the last syllable.

The commands of EXECUTION, which are printed in CAPITALS, must be pronounced in a firm, short, tone of voice.

When beginning any particular motion, the officer should sometimes preface his commands with a short notice of what he intends to do, taking especial care not to be tedious, and endeavouring to convey his ideas to the men in as few words as he possibly can ; not to let the men stand long in any position which is difficult to be maintained ; nor to attempt to correct the errors of a few men, who may be found doing their motions wrong, while exercising the whole company, but to

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take them out of the ranks, and let them be drilled by an experienced non-commissioned officer, if it should be deemed necessary.

MANUAL EXERCISE;

Or, rather so much of that exercise described in the "rules and regulations for U. S. Infantry," as is necessary for militia to practice, until brought into service, viz.

1. SUPPORT ARMS.
2. CARRY ARMS.
3. PRESENT ARMS.
4. SHOULDER ARMS.
5. ADVANCE ARMS.
6. SHOULDER ARMS.
7. SECURE ARMS.
8. SHOULDER ARMS.
9. TRAIL ARMS.
10. SHOULDER ARMS.
11. FIX BAYONETS.
12. SHOULDER ARMS.
13. CHARGE BAYONET.
14. SHOULDER ARMS.
15. ORDER ARMS.
16. REST.

Note.—It may perhaps be inferred from the manner in which the above motions are numbered, that I consider SUPPORT ARMS as the first motion in the MANUAL EXERCISE. It is not material which motion is first, and these numbers are prefixed to show that the exercise should be performed systematically, beginning with *support arms*, from the impression the men are then at *a shoulder*.

Support—ARMS.

Three motions.

First. Grasp the firelock with the right hand at the small of the stock, below the lock, and without turning, raise it a little.

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Second. Quit the butt with the left hand, and place the left fore arm across the breast, the hand on the right breast.

Third. Let the right hand fall smartly to its position.

Carry—ARMS.

Three motions.

First. Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand.

Second. Drop the left hand smartly to the butt, taking hold of it as when at a shoulder.

Third. Let the right hand drop quickly to the right side, and the piece at the same time sink down to the position of shoulder arms.

Present—ARMS.

Two motions.

First. Turn the piece with the left hand, the lock outward, at the same time seizing the small of the stock with the right hand, the firelock being detached from the shoulder and supported perpendicularly upon the palm of the left hand remaining under the butt.

Second. With the right hand complete the turning inwards of the firelock, in order to carry it perpendicularly opposite the left eye, the ramrod in front, the cock as high as the lowest waistcoat button, holding the piece with the right hand at and under the guard, seize it smartly at the same time with the left hand above the lock, the little finger touching the feather spring, the thumb extending along the barrel or stock, keep the left arm from the elbow up close to the body, and stand square to the front without moving the feet.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two motions.

First. Spring the firelock to the left shoulder with the right hand, turning the barrel outwards, and let fall the left to support it at the butt.

Second. Bring the right hand down briskly to its place.

Advance—ARMS.

Three motions.

First. The same as the first motion of present arms.

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Second. Carry the piece with the right hand, to and against the right shoulder, the ramrod outwards, the right arm almost at the full extent, the right hand grasping the cock and guard, and seize the piece with the left hand, as high as the shoulder.

Third. Let fall the left hand by the left side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Three motions.

First. Detach the piece from the right shoulder, carry it perpendicularly opposite to and between the eyes, seize it with the left hand, at the height of the neck, lay hold of it with the right hand, at the small of the stock, steadying it at the height of the lowest waistcoat button ; the ramrod to the front

Second. Raise the firelock with the right hand, the thumb extending on the S opposite to the lock, turning the barrel outwards, and placing the piece at the left shoulder, letting fall at the same time the left hand under the butt.

Third. Let the right hand fall to the right side.

Secure—ARMS.

Two motions.

First. Grasp smartly the piece with the right hand, the thumb against the S opposite to the lock, and the fore finger against the cock, detach at the same time the piece from the shoulder, keeping the barrel outwards, seizing the piece at the tail pipe swell, with the left hand, the thumb extended along the ramrod, firelock perpendicular opposite to the shoulder, and the left elbow lying flat on the piece.

Socond. Invert the firelock, turning the butt backwards under the left arm, the left hand remaining at the swell tail pipe, the thumb pressing against the ramrod to prevent its sliding out ; the little finger supported against the haunch, and the right hand falling at the same time into its position at the right side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two motions.

First. Raise up the firelock to the shoulder, but not too suddenly, lest the ramrod be started out of its pipes;

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seize it with the right hand at the small of the stock, to support it against the shoulder; and quit the hold of the left hand, at the same time placing it smartly under the butt.

Second. Let the right hand fall quickly into its position, sinking at the same time the piece with the left hand to the position of shoulder arms.

Trail—ARMS.

Two motions.

First. Sink down smartly the firelock to the full extent of the left arm, seizing it, at the same time, with the right hand above and near the tail pipe, at the swell; guide it with the left hand, and carry it opposite to the right shoulder, the ramrod in front, the little finger behind the barrel, the butt three inches from the ground, right hand and fore arm supported against the haunch, the piece perpendicular, and the left hand hanging freely by the side.

Second. Incline forward a little the muzzle of the piece, the butt towards the rear, and about three inches from the ground; the right hand being supported against the haunch, will steady the firelock in such a manner that the bayonets of the men in the rear rank will not touch those who are before them.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two motions.

First. With the right hand carry the piece to the left shoulder, and place it in the proper position of shoulder arms; at the same time the left hand will resume its proper place in that position.

Second. Bring down the right hand to its proper position at the right side.

Fix—BAYONETS.

Three motions.

First. Bring up the right hand briskly and place it under the cock.

Second. Quit the butt with the left hand and seize the piece at the swell, bringing the arm close down upon the lock; the right hand being kept fast in this position.

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Third. Quitting the piece with your right hand, sink it down your left side with the left hand till the butt touches the ground, at the same time seize the bayonet with the right hand, letting fall the piece in the hollow of the right arm; draw and fix it immediately with the right hand on the shank of the bayonet at the muzzle, and pressing in the piece to the hollow of the left shoulder.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Three motions.

First. Quitting the piece with the right hand, with the left bring it up to the shoulder, and seize it again with the right hand under the lock.

Second. Bring down the left hand smartly upon the butt.

Third. Bring down the right hand by your side.

Note.—The motions for unfixing bayonets are the same as for fixing them.

Charge—BAYONETS.

Two motions.

First. Half face to the right on the left heel, placing at the same time the right foot square behind the left heel, the hollow of the foot resting against that heel, turn the firelock with the left hand, the lock outwards, at the same time seizing the small of the stock with the right hand, the piece being detached from the shoulder and supported perpendicularly upon the palm of the left hand.

Second. Bring down the piece to the charge with the right hand, and receive it with the left a little before the tail pipe, with the thumb extended along the stock on the side opposite to the lock, the ends of the fingers resting against the barrel, but not clenched over it, the right hand supported against the haunch, and the thumb resting on the hip bone, the point of the bayonet as high as the eye; when in close order charging bayonets the rear rank will charge through the intervals of the front rank.

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Shoulder—ARMS!

Two motions.

First. Turn to the front on the left heel, at the same time bring the right heel by the side of, and on a line with the left, bringing up the piece with the right hand to the left shoulder, placing the left hand under the butt.

Second. Let the right hand fall quickly to its place.

Order—ARMS.

Two motions.

First. The same as the first motion in trail arms.

Second. Let the piece slip through the hand and fall easy to the ground, without striking hard against it, assuming the following:

POSITION OF A SOLDIER AT ORDERED ARMS.

The right hand must be sunk low, the barrel between the thumb and fore finger, extended along the stock, the other three fingers extended and joined; the top of the barrel about two inches from the right shoulder; ramrod in front; the heel of the butt at the side of, and against the point of the right foot; and the firelock must in this position be perpendicular; the left hand extended down by the left side, with the little finger about on the seam of the pantaloons, the head square to the front.

On your ground—REST.

One motion.

Quit the piece with the right hand, step back with the right foot; bring both hands smartly together before the body, letting the piece fall into the hollow of the right arm. The men at this command are not required to keep themselves steady in this position any otherwise than this; they are by no means to move the left foot.

Note.—The sixteen motions of the manual exercise here described may be called the *manual of parade*, and the manner in which their execution is described is in conformity to that which is now in use in the United States' army.

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After the captain has exercised his company as much as he thinks proper in the preceding motions of the *manual of parade*, he will then proceed to instruct his men in the

MARCHINGS AND WHEELINGS.

For this purpose the company should be counted off into as many platoons as the captain shall judge necessary; platoons of eight files, however, will generally be found to be best for manœuvring militia. Militia companies differ so much in regard to the number of men they contain, (some consisting of as many as one hundred men, and others again of not more than twenty,) it is difficult to fix on any particular number of files for a platoon to exercise in marching, that will suit every company; therefore this should be left to the officer who commands. After the platoons are counted off, they must be subdivided into sections, care being taken to place such men as are most experienced on the flanks of the sections, to serve as pivots in the wheelings. The officer, having made the proper disposition of his company into platoons and sections, will command.

Platoons on your right (or left) wheel—

MARCH.

On hearing the word *right*, (*or left* as the order may be,) the man on the flank to which the wheel is to be made, will face that way; and at the word *march*, the rest of the platoon will wheel out abreast of him, and dress on a line perpendicular to their former front.

When a platoon wheels on a march the man on the pivot flank takes steps of seven inches; all the men *except the one* on the wheeling flank look towards that flank, but he looks the contrary way.

Wheelings are of two kinds, viz.

Wheeling on a fixed, or halted pivot, and

Wheeling on a moveable pivot.

Wheeling on a halted pivot, as mentioned above, is used to wheel from line into column and from column into line.

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Wheeling on a moveable pivot is used to change the direction of a column on a march.

The officer who commands the company will make such a disposition of his subalterns, to command the different platoons, as he thinks proper; should he make more platoons than he has officers he will appoint the most experienced sergeants to command those for which he has no officers.

In marching, the music should be in front of the company, and the commandant of each platoon should march in front of the centre of it; and mind that his platoon observes its distance, and keeps dressed in a proper manner. The platoons should always be kept at the distance of the length of their fronts from each other, so that when they are halted, the line may be formed by wheeling to the right or left without any trouble.

In marching, the captain should frequently command his men to break off into sections, and then again to form platoons; he should likewise march the whole company in line, to the front, dressing by the right or left flank. It would be well for the captain of a militia company, in case he has men enough, to form them in one line, and perform some of the manœuvres of a regiment or battalion. As learning men to march and keep in good order is a difficult thing, it is necessary that the commandants of companies should take particular pains to improve their men as much as possible in this particular.

FUNERAL EXERCISE,

As described by Colonel Darrow in his "National Militia Standard."

The company standing at shouldered arms, with bayonets unfixed, the captain orders,

Reverse—ARMS.

Two motions.

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First. Seize the piece with the right hand above the shoulder, back of the hand to the rear, bring down the muzzle of the piece in front towards the ground, turn the barrel up, carry the piece with the right hand under the left arm, at the same time slip down the left hand to the small stock; muzzle to the rear pointing towards the ground.

Second. Let go the right hand, support the piece with the left hand and arm, carry the right hand to the rear, and seize the barrel, back of the hand down; support the piece in this manner, with the left hand round the small stock and the right across the back.

Rest on arms—REVERSED.

Two motions.

First. Let go the right hand, let the piece swing to the front; while suspended by the left hand, receive it at the swell with the right, place the muzzle on the left foot, lock to the front.

Second. Place the hands on the butt, the right over the left, recline the head on the hands, crossed on the butt of the piece; fixing the eyes steadfastly on the ground.

ATTENTION.

One motion.

Raise the head briskly, and fix the eyes steadily to the front.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two motions.

First. Drop the right hand, and seize the piece at the swell in rear, back of the hand to the rear, the lower edge of the hand up, turn the muzzle upwards to the front, the butt turning in the left hand place it at the shoulder.

Second. Drop the right hand to the right side.

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OF LOADING OF ARMS AND THE FIRINGS.

Preparatory to loading arms, the officer will inspect the pieces to see that none are charged ; to do this, the ranks being at open order he will bring the men to an order, and then command

Spring—RAMRODS.

Face once and an half to the right on the left heel, carrying the right foot perpendicular to the rear of the alignment, six inches from, and at a right angle with the left ; seize the musket smartly with the left hand raised to the bottom of the waistcoat inclining the muzzle to the rear, without moving the butt from its place ; seize the ramrod with the thumb and fore finger of the right hand, draw it half out, then catch it backhanded, finish drawing it, spring it into the barrel, face to the front, and resume the position of *ordered arms*.

The officer will then go through the ranks, and as he passes, each man will sound his piece, by taking hold of the end of the ramrod and springing it into the barrel. If any of the pieces are loaded, he will direct them to be discharged in rear of the company ; as soon as the officer has passed each man, he will without any command return his ramrod and come to an order.

When going through this part of the exercise at a company parade, while the captain is examining the front rank, the lieutenant should examine the rear rank ; and in general while the captain is instructing his company, as he is supposed to be in front of it, and consequently cannot particularly observe that the men in the rear rank pay that attention which is required of them, the lieutenant will consider it as a duty with which he is expressly charged to see that they do their motions correctly. The same duty is likewise incumbent on the ensign.

After the arms have been inspected, the men will be brought to a shoulder, the officer will then proceed to instruct his men how

TO LOAD BY TWELVE WARDS OF COMMAND.

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1st Command.

Load—ARMS.

Two motions.

First. Half face to the right on the left heel, placing the right foot square behind the left heel, the hollow of the foot resting against that heel; turn the musket with the left hand, the back outwards, at the same time seizing the small of the stock with the right hand, the musket being detached from the shoulder, and supported perpendicularly, on the palm of the left hand remaining under the butt.

Second. Sink the musket into a slanting position with the right hand, the left meeting and seizing it at the swell near the tail pipe; the thumb of the left hand pointing upwards along the swell; and the butt under the fore part of the right arm, the breech and small stock resting against the body nearly two inches under the right breast; the top of the barrel as high as the eyes; the guard turned a little outward; the left elbow supported on the side at the haunch; the thumb of the right hand against the top of the pan steel, above the level of the flint; and placed there at the moment when the musket is thrown into the slanting position; the four fingers of the right hand shut, and the right arm from the elbow to the wrist lying along the butt.

2d Command.

Open—PAN.

One motion.

Throw open the pan with the thumb of the right hand, the left hand resisting and holding the piece firmly. Apply the right hand to the cartridge box, and open it.

3d Command.

Handle—CARTRIDGE.

One motion.

Take the cartridge between the two forefingers and thumb, and carry it to the mouth ready for the teeth to act; the right hand passing between the body and butt.

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4th Command.

Tear—CARTRIDGE.

One motion.

Bite off the top to the powder, holding the cartridge firm where the powder has been uncovered, between the thumb and two fore fingers; carry the cartridge to the pan, holding it perpendicularly against its side.

5th Command.

PRIME.

One motion.

Sink forward the head and look down to the pan; filling it at the same time with powder; press close the top of the cartridge, at the opening between the thumb and fore fingers; raise the head and place the right hand behind the pan, and hold the little and third fingers against the back of the pan.

6th Command.

Shut—PAN.

One motion.

Hold the musket firm with the left hand; shut the pan close, and firmly with the two last fingers of the right hand, holding the cartridge between the thumb and two fore fingers; seize the small of the stock with the two last fingers and palm of the right hand; keep the right wrist close to the body, the elbow pointed to the rear and a little detached from the body.

7th Command.

Cast—ABOUT.

Two motions.

First. With the right arm smartly stretched without lowering the right shoulder, swing round the musket to the left thigh, along which the butt must press strongly; turning the ramrod towards the body, and letting the piece slip through the the left hand as far as the middle pipe; the lock resting on the thumb of the right hand; face at the same time on the front turning on the left heel; carrying the right foot forward, the heel resting against the hollow of the left.

Second. Quit the musket with the right hand, sinking it with the left along and near the body, raising at the

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same time the right hand within two inches of the barrel to the top of it; let the butt fall to the ground without any degree of shock, and the left hand, holding the musket as described, rests against the body, under the level of the lowest waistcoat button; the musket in contact with the left thigh, the sight of the barrel opposite the middle line of the body.

8th Command.

Charge—CARTRIDGE.

One motion.

Glance the eye to the muzzle of the barrel, turn smartly the out or upper side of the right hand towards the body, to discharge the powder into the muzzle; for this purpose raising the elbow as high as the wrist, shake the cartridge in, turning it into the barrel and leave the hand reversed, the fingers closed without pressure.

9th Command.

Draw—RAMROD.

Two motions.

First. Lower smartly the right elbow, and seize the ramrod between the thumb and fore finger bent, keeping the other fingers shut, draw the ramrod smartly by extending the arms with the whole of the fingers opened out; seize it back handed at the middle, with the fore finger and thumb, the palm of the hand outwards, turn it quickly between the bayonet and body, at the same time closing the fingers upon it; the ramrods of the men in a rear rank, in turning, grazing slightly the right shoulders of each one's file leader; hold the ramrod to correspond with the line of the barrel, and parallel to the bayonet, (if it is fixed,) the arm extended, the eyes looking upwards, and the thick end of the ramrod kept opposite the muzzle without entering into it.

Second. Enter the butt of the ramrod into the barrel, and insert it as far as the hand.

10th Command.

Ram—CARTRIDGE.

One motion.

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Run up the right hand the full extent of the arm to the top of the ramrod, without letting it fall into the barrel; seize it with the thumb opened along it, and the fore finger bent, the other fingers being shut; drive it forcibly into the barrel, ramming home twice; seize it again by the small end between the thumb and fore finger, both bent; the others being shut, and let the right elbow be close to the body.

11th Command.

Return—RAMROD.

Two motions.

First. As in the first motion of *draw ramrod*, bring the small end of it opposite to the upper pipe, and hold it there without entering it.

Second. Introduce the small end into the pipe and slide it into its place; raise the right hand quickly, and place it somewhat bent on the upper end of the ramrod.

12th Command.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Three motions.

First. Raise the musket with the left hand along the left side, the left hand as high as the shoulder; and the left elbow not parted from the body, keeping the barrel outwards, and sink down the right hand in order to seize the piece at the small of the stock.

Second. Raise the musket with the right hand, let the left hand fall, to seize and support the butt, carrying back at the same time, the right heel to the side of the left, and on the same alignment; support the musket with the right hand at the left shoulder in the position of shouldered arms; and let the right hand touch the small of the stock at the back, without pressing against it.

Third. Let the right hand fall to the right thigh.

OF THE FIRINGS.

The men being at a shoulder with their pieces

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charged, and the ranks to close order, the officer commands,

READY.

Three motions.

First. As in the first motion of *loading*.

Second. Bring the musket with the right hand before the middle of the body; place the left hand with the little finger, touching the feather spring, and the thumb as high as the chin, pointing upwards along the stock; the ramrod turned towards the front; and apply the thumb of the right hand to the head of the cock; the fore finger under and against the guard; the three other fingers joined to the first.

Third. Sink down smartly the right elbow, cocking the firelock, and seize it at the small of the stock.

AIM.

One motion.

Sink down smartly the muzzle of the piece, slipping the left hand along the stock as far as the tail pipe; apply the butt to the right shoulder; let the muzzle be a little below the level of the eye; the right elbow kept lowered, without being pressed against the body; shut the left eye; look along the barrel with the right eye; sink forward the head in order to level, and place the fore finger on the trigger. The men of the rear rank will at the same time step with the right foo eight inches to the right, towards the left heels of the men who are on their right.

That the men may be habituated to fire with coolness, and not before they receive the word, the officer will frequently order,

Recover—ARMS.

One motion.

Bring up the piece to the same position as described in the command, *ready*.

AIM,

As above described.

FIRE.

One motion.

Apply with force the fore finger to the trigger,

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without lowering or turning the head more, and remain in that position.

LOAD.

One motion.

Drop the musket smartly into the position of the second motion of *load arms*, excepting that the thumb, instead of being placed against the pan steel, will seize the top of the cock with the fore finger bent, the others remaining shut. The men in the rear rank will carry back the right foot behind the left, placing the hollow of that foot against the left heel.

When in this position, if the officer wishes again to go through the loading and firing, he will command,

Half-cock—FIRELOCK.

One motion.

Raise the cock to the half-cock notch, taking care not to cock it; carry the right hand between the butt and the body to the cartridge box, and open it; then proceed as before directed after the command, *open pan.*

When instead of *loading*, the ranks are to come to a *shoulder*, the command will be,

Shoulder—ARMS.

At the word *shoulder*, half cock the piece as above directed; *shut pan* and seize the piece at the small of the stock. At the word *arms*, shoulder smartly and face to the front.

TO LOAD BY FOUR WORDS OF COMMAND,

OR,

LOADING IN QUICK TIME.

THE object of loading in quick time, as described by Colonel Gardner, is to make the soldier understand what motions, under different words of command, are to be executed without stopping, and what motions in

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their execution require more attention, constituting a pause, such as those of *priming—putting the cartridge into the barrel—and ramming home.*

The first set of motions in quick time, without any sensible pause, must be executed on hearing the first word of command, *load;* and the other motions without stopping at the words *two, three, four.* The officer will caution his men to *take care to load in quick time, or by four words of command.*

LOAD.

Execute the two motions of the word *load*, and open the pan ; or if the men have been firing, and are in the position succeeding to *fire*, they will half-cock as before explained, then take the cartridge, bite off the top, carry it down to the pan, and prime.

2d Command.

TWO.

In executing this, the men will *shut pan, cast about, and charge cartridge*, taking care to go through all the motions, as described in loading by twelve words of command.

3d Command.

THREE.

Draw ramrod—enter it, and ram home.

4th Command.

FOUR.

Return the ramrod, and shoulder arms.

TO LOAD ARMS BY ONE COMMAND,

OR,

LOADING IN QUICKEST TIME.

This method of loading arms is recommended as being most suitable for militia to practice ; but in making use of it, the officer must keep in view that he is doing it for the *express purpose* of learning his men *actually to load with a cartridge*, and not merely to pass through the motions used in doing so. Therefore, it is recom-

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mended, that he should provide a few blank cartridges to be used for this purpose; for it is not, by any means, an improbable case, to suppose that a militia man may be ordered into the service of his country, without (instead of having learned to load with it) *ever having even seen a cartridge.*

As much instruction therefore of a general nature, as can conveniently be given on this part of a soldier's duty, ought certainly to be attended to.

It is not the soldier who appears to be the most in a *hurry*, that is doing right; but he who, at the same time that he is quick, does his motions with correctness, and does not make frequent attempts at any one motion. There is no part of a soldier's exercise, in which he is allowed time sufficient to do any of his motions twice over; he should therefore be careful to do them right at first.

In loading and firing before an enemy, the men should do their motions close, without exposing the body more than is absolutely necessary; presenting at the same time as small a front as possible. They ought to be careful when priming their pieces not to put so much powder in the pan as to prevent it from shutting close, and consequently to lose the priming. In firing, they should likewise be taught to level their pieces with coolness and deliberation; as five pieces discharged at the enemy, in this manner, will do more execution than ten will, if fired in a hurry.

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OF THE EXERCISE OF A REGIMENT.

FORMING A REGIMENT FOR EXERCISE.

The regiment, when paraded for exercise, should always be organized for exact manœuvring, and in such a manner as to give the command of men, as far as practicable, to their own company officers. The regiment is to be divided into two battalions or wings, called the right and left wings ; and again into grand divisions of two companies each, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, from right to left, into eight companies to be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from right to left ; each company into two platoons, the first and second; and each platoon into two sections, to be numbered from the right to left of each company 1, 2, 3, 4. The whole will constitute one battalion, and be known by that name in exercise.

As soon as the regiment has assembled, the adjutant will ascertain the rank of the commandant of each company ; make the following arrangement for its being formed ; and give a written ticket to each commandant of the order they are to parade in, which will prevent much confusion and countermarching. The number of companies composing regiments of militia vary so much, that no general rule can be observed ; but in all cases the light infantry (by this term in the militia, is to be understood volunteer companies of troops that are in uniform) will form on the right ; if there be two companies they will constitute a grand division of light infantry, and be distinguished as such in exercise, and not numbered with the other grand divisions or companies ; if but one company of light infantry, and an even number of battalion companies, that one company will be called and manœuvre as a grand division of light infantry, forming when in column of grand divisions on the guiding flank, the right in front, opposite the second company ; if the left in front, in rear of the first company. When one company of light infantry and an odd number of battalion companies, one of the battalion

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companies will form as a second company of light infantry, but the commandant must be junior to the light infantry commandant.

The following is to be observed independently of light infantry, or when there are none attached to the regiment. Eight companies should be formed, and the companies stationed according to the rank of the commandants, the oldest in commission being No. 1, agreeable to the following scale, viz.

The company	1st	in rank will be the	1st	in line.
"	5th	" "	2d	"
"	3d	" "	3d	"
"	7th	" "	4th	"
"	2d	" "	5th	"
"	6th	" "	6th	"
"	4th	" "	7th	"
"	8th	" "	8th	"

The adjutant, with the assistance of the sergeant-major, having by inquiries of each captain or orderly sergeant, ascertained nearly the size of each company; will direct the line to be formed: as a signal for which, all the drums and fifes will beat along where the line is to be formed, commencing on the right.

If the *colonel* is to be received after the line is formed, the *lieutenant-colonel* will assume the command, and with the *major*, *adjutant*, and *sergeant-major*, attend to organizing the regiment as soon as possible.

The regiment having paraded in line with closed ranks, according to the habitual order of formation, the officer commanding will order,

Commandants of companies—to the centre—

MARCH.

At the first command, the officers will step one pace in front of their places in line, and all face to the centre; at the word *march*, they will march till they meet in the centre opposite to the colours, when the senior captain will command,

FRONT.

FORWARD.

The whole will advance to the officer commanding

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the regiment, and when within about four paces of him, the senior captain will command in a low voice

HALT.

And the officers will bring down their swords as in the salute.

The *adjutant*, as soon as the officers are ordered to the front, will quickly count the whole number of files of the light infantry and battalion companies, adding three files, if the battalion be two deep, and colours are required for the place of the colour-bearers and the sergeant of their guard ; the sergeant-major passing along the rear rank to see what files are broken or incomplete.

As soon as the adjutant has ascertained the number of men for each company, he will report to the officer commanding the regiment, who will thereupon communicate to the commanding officer of each company the quota for his company ; giving to the one in whose company the colours and its guard are to be stationed, three files less than the other companies. He will direct the captains to count off the number of files assigned for their companies respectively, and where their number of men exceeds the quota, to order the overplus from the left of the company, without taking the corporals, three paces to the front : and when the number may be deficient, to report the deficiency to him when he shall have called the company to the front : each captain will be directed to take command of the right platoon of his company, and to assign his lieutenant to the command of the left, and his ensign to be stationed as directed in the table.

After giving the commandants these directions, he will command

Officers—to your Posts—

MARCH.

At the first word of command, bring up the sword as in the second motion of the salute. At the word *posts*, face to the right about, bringing the sword to a carry. At the word *march*, all step off together, and march directly back to the place opposite to the colours,

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where each one faces and marches along the line to his respective company. The overplus files will be assembled by the sergeant-major near the left of the line, from whence he will march the number of files required for completing the quota for each company, to that company marching in rear of the line. The adjutant will give directions to the sergeant-major of the number of files wanted by each company, distinguishing them by 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. in succession from right to left.

The lieutenant-colonel will order the first light infantry company six paces to the front, to be completed if deficient, divided into platoons and sections, and dressed on a line designated for the new alignment. He will then order the second light infantry company to the front three paces, (if deficient,) to be completed and divided; it will then be formed on the left of, and in line with the first company.

The battalion companies will all be ordered to the front in proper succession, agreeable to their numbers, until the whole line is complete.

Before forming the line, the adjutant should select two sergeants for the colour-bearers; and a sergeant and three corporals for the colour-guard: the sergeant of the guard will march between the two sergeants who bear the colours; and the three corporals in their rear; the colours and their guard will form on the left flank of the first battalion, and will constitute part of the fourth section of the fourth company in line.

METHOD OF POSTING THE COLOURS.

When the regiment is drawn up in line at close order, previous to exercise, the adjutant will detach the light infantry company that is on the right of the regiment, if there is one; if not, he will take the first battalion company, to escort the colours into the field; the company will wheel out from the line by platoons to the right; the music of the regiment will march in front of

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the company, *but will not play;* the two sergeants to carry the colours with the sergeant of the colour-guard, will march abreast in front of the second platoon, with the adjutant on their right; in this position they will arrive where the colours are posted, when they will wheel into line, and the music will form on the right. After the colours have been received by the sergeants, and they approach the detachment as soon as the standards are unfurled, the officer commanding the detachment who should be placed on the right of it, will command,

Present—ARMS.

The men will present, the drums roll and beat a march; during this time the sergeants will take post with the standards, (the adjutant on their right) on the right of the detachment. After the music has beat a march, the officer will command the men to shoulder arms, then to wheel by platoons to the right, and in quick time march back to the regiment. When they arrive opposite the right of the regiment, where the detachment was taken from, it will halt, then wheel to the left, (that is, the music and detachment,) the colours and their guard, together with the adjutant, will stand fast, until the detachment has taken its place in line; the lieutenant-colonel then commands,

Rear rank—open order—

MARCH.

The platoon officers take post in front of their stations in line, but will not salute the colours.

The music, which is now in rear of the right of the line, will strike up in slow time, and proceed down in rear of the line; at the same time, the adjutant marching on the right of the colours will conduct them down the line a few paces in front of the officers, to the left of the regiment; when they will turn to the left and march in front of the men, and in rear of the officers, until they arrive at their place on the left of the first battalion; when they will wheel to the right, march up to the line, and take their station, facing to the right about. The music will, when it arrives opposite the

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centre, wheel to the right and take its place, but will continue playing until the colours have taken their station; when the lieutenant-colonel will command,

Shoulder—ARMS.

Rear rank, close order—MARCH.

The *adjutant* will now inform the *colonel* that the regiment is formed, and ready for exercise.

It will be understood that when the rear rank is ordered to open order, the platoon officers will step three paces to the front, and when it is ordered to close order, they will resume their places in line.

Note.—This method of posting the colours differs materially from the mode prescribed by Colonel Gardner, as conformable to the "Rules and Regulations for the United States' Army;" but it is offered as a proper method to be observed by militia. At the same time I should advise, that no parade whatever be used in posting the colours, but that as soon as the regiment is ready for exercise, and the officers posted, the adjutant should take the colours and place them in their proper situation. Nevertheless, they must always be returned to their place of deposit with a proper guard, (the second platoon of the fourth battalion company,) accompanied by the band of the regiment.

MANNER OF RECEIVING THE COLONEL OF A REGIMENT.

If the regiment has been formed by the lieutenant-colonel and adjutant, and the colonel is to be received in form, it will be done in this manner:

When the adjutant (whose duty it is to do it) has given information to the colonel that the regiment is formed and ready to receive him, he will take post on the right, a few paces in front of the line; and as soon as the colonel has arrived in front of the centre, he (the adjutant) will pass down along the front of the line, until he comes opposite to the colonel; he will then turn to the right and march out towards the colonel; when a few paces from the line he will turn round and command,

Present—ARMS.

Then face about, march on; and when near the colonel

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he will halt, salute with his sword, and inform him that the line is formed, and then take post on his left, a little in the rear. What is here meant by saying that the line is formed, will be understood to be that the regiment is counted off in platoons of an equal size, the proper officers assigned to the command of each platoon, and the colours and music in their proper places. It is not material what place the lieutenant-colonel or major occupies at this time, provided they are where the adjutant can readily convey them any orders which the colonel may direct; who, as soon as the adjutant has taken post in his rear, will draw his sword, and command,

Shoulder—ARMS.

And then proceed to put the regiment through the manual exercise, or to perform such field manœuvres as he thinks proper; in doing this, the lieutenant-colonel will consider it as his particular duty to see that the first battalion do not miss their motions, while the major will direct his attention particularly to the second battalion; and the adjutant will as much as possible have an eye on the whole regiment.

FORMING A REGIMENT FOR REVIEW.

The regiment, or (as it will be styled in exercise) the *battalion*, being in the order of battle, will be prepared for review in the following manner: The commander will give the caution,

The battalion will prepare for review;

and then command

Rear ranks, open order.

On hearing this word of command, all the covering sergeants, as also the non-commissioned officer in the front rank, on the left of the battalion, shall step nimbly to the rear, four paces, estimating the distance by the eye, to mark the alignment to which the rear rank is about to step back and dress on. The colonel,

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placing himself on the right of the rank of file-closers, as soon as he observes that the covering sergeants are properly aligned, will command,

MARCH.

At this word, the field and staff officers dismount; all the company officers, the colours, and the sergeant between them, will advance four paces to the front of the first rank, and place themselves opposite their respective positions in the order of battle; the adjutant, quartermaster, paymaster, surgeon, and surgeon's mate, will place themselves on the right of the rank of company officers, in the order in which they are here mentioned, at intervals of one pace from each other; the adjutant who is on the right, will dress this entire rank; at the same time, the band (if there be one) will advance through the centre, and place itself in one rank midway between the colours and the line; the colour guard will replace the colours, and the quarter-master sergeant and sergeant major, in the order of their rank, will place themselves on the right of the front rank of the battalion. The field officers shall superintend the execution of these movements, and on giving the word FRONT, the colonel will place himself eight paces, the lieutenant colonel and major six paces each, in front of the first rank, opposite to their respective places in the order of battle.

In this parade order, the battalion will await the approach of the personage who is to review it, for whose guide a camp colour will have been placed some eighty paces in front of the colours, according to the extent of the line, and the plain in front of it. When the reviewing personage is midway between the camp colour and the colonel, the latter will face about, and command:

Battalion, Present—ARMS.

Resuming immediately his proper front, when the whole will salute, the last motion of the sword corresponding with the last motion of the firelock. The drums or band will beat or play, according to the rank

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of the person who reviews; if it be the president or vice-president of the United States, a march; if the secretary of war, or a major-general, two ruffles; if a brigadier-general, one ruffle. The regimental colour alone will be dropped to a brigadier-general; both colours to the secretary of war, or a major-general; and all the colours and standards to the president or vice-president of the United States.

When the reviewing personage, who has halted till the proper compliments are paid, advances, the colonel will bring his sword to a carry, face to the line and order,

Battalion—Shoulder—ARMS.

When the whole will remain steady except the colonel, who resumes his proper front.

The reviewing officer now turns off to the right of the battalion, and passes from thence, in front of all the officers to the left, around the left, and behind the rank of file-closers, to the right again. Whilst he is passing around the battalion, no matter what his rank, the drums or band will play; and when he turns off to take his station near the camp colour, for the purpose of receiving the marching salute, the music will cease. When the music ceases, the colonel will face about, and command,

Battalion—rear rank—close order—

MARCH.

At the words *close order*, all persons, except the colonel, who are in advance of their proper places, in the order of battle, will face about, and at the word MARCH, the whole battalion will again resume the *order of battle*, the proper officers remounting.

Note.—This method of reviewing a regiment of infantry, and which is in strict conformity with that practised by the United States' army, is considered as being applicable only to disciplined troops; and until our militia have been a sufficient time in service to deserve this title, it is recommended to the commandants of regiments to practice the following, as being more applicable, to them for two reasons.

First. The difficulty to be met with in bringing each officer to salute at the same time, and

Second. As the reviewing officer when placed before the

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centre of the regiment, can only observe particularly the motions of a very few officers, and as it is considered necessary that he should not only take notice of *the manner* in which every officer in the regiment passes his salute, but should even watch his very *looks*, when doing it, the impossibility of doing this will at once be perceived, if the salute is to be received in the manner above directed.

The regiment being drawn up, and the officers posted in the manner above described, will receive the reviewing officer approaching the right, and when he shall arrive within thirty paces of the right, the colonel will command,

Battalion—present—ARMS.

The moment this command is given, the drums and fifes, on the right, will beat a march, and the men will all *present arms*. Each officer, as the general (in passing down the line) comes within eight paces of him, will begin his salute, and will have finished it, when he shall have passed eight paces. The general, after passing in front of the line, will then turn round the left flank of the regiment, and review the rear; during which, each man and officer will keep his position square to the front, and by no means look round. When the officer has reviewed the regiment, the ranks will be closed in the same manner as before directed.

TO PASS IN REVIEW BEFORE THE REVIEWING OFFICER.

As soon as the ranks have been brought to close order, the colonel will command,

By platoons—right wheel—

MARCH.

On hearing the word *right*, each commandant of a platoon will step out in front of it, and the *guide* of the right of the platoon will face up the line; and on hearing the word MARCH, the platoon will wheel out abreast of the guide, and dress on a line perpendicular to its former front; the commandants of platoons will all take post, three paces in front of the centre of their platoons, and the music will repair to the head of the column, when the colonel observes the wheel has been made by platoons, and the battalion is ready to be put in motion, he will place himself at the head of the column, and caution,

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The battalion will pass in review,
And then command,
Column—support arms—forward—guide to the right—
MARCH.

The whole will step off in common time, but the music will not play until the head of the column shall have arrived within about sixty paces of the reviewing officer, when it will strike up, and each commandant of a platoon, as his platoon arrives within eight paces of the general, will command without looking round, *carry, arms*, and as he passes will salute with his sword; the music, when opposite the reviewing officer, will salute by three rolls; and the band, if any, will wheel to the left out of the line of march, then face to the right about opposite the general, and continue playing till the troops have all passed; when it will wheel again to the left, and follow them.

After the colonel has saluted, he will wheel out to the right, and take post on the right of the reviewing officer, a few paces in his rear; the lieutenant-colonel will then take command of the battalion, and conduct it to the place from whence it wheeled into column, wheel it into line, see that every officer is in his proper place, and await the orders of the colonel, who, as soon as he sees that this has been done, will inquire of the general if he wishes any particular manœuvre performed, and if so, will direct the battalion to perform it.

SWORD MANUAL OF THE OFFICERS.

Mode of carrying the Sword when in the ranks.

The gripe of the sword in the right hand, which ought to be placed as high as, and against the right haunch; the blade leaning against the shoulder.

When the men order arms, the officers drop the

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blade of the sword by the right side, with the point a little advanced, and about two inches from the ground.

SWORD SALUTE, WHETHER IN THE RANKS OR MARCHING.

Four motions.

First. Raise the sword perpendicularly with the point uppermost, the flat of the blade opposite to the right eye, the guard as high as the right breast, and the elbow against the body.

Second. Bring down the blade smartly, by extending the arm in such a manner, that the right hand may be placed at the side of the right thigh, and rest in that position until the person saluted shall have passed two paces.

Third. Raise up the sword again smartly, holding it as described at the first motion.

Fourth. Carry the sword to the right shoulder, or sink the blade into the left hand, according to circumstances. In doing these motions care should be taken to do them as gracefully as possible, avoiding an awkward stiffness, which officers who are not well acquainted with their duty are very apt to fall into.

SALUTE BY THE COLOURS.

In the ranks, whether halting or marching, the bearer of the colours must always bear the bottom of the staff against the right haunch, and the salute is executed as follows:

When within six paces of the person to be saluted, sink down gently the staff within six inches of the ground without moving the bottom of the staff from the haunch, facing steadily in the same direction as before saluting; raise up again gently and slowly the staff, when the person saluted shall have been, or has passed, two paces.

COLOURS AND COLOUR-GUARD.

The national and regimental colours will be borne by two sergeants.

The colour-guard consists of a sergeant and three corporals. The colour-bearers will be placed in the

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front rank, on the left of the first battalion ; the sergeant of the colour guard between them. The three corporals will be placed behind them in the rear rank.

The sergeant and the guard will carry their pieces at an advance, with unfixed bayonets.

TO THE SERGEANT MAJOR.

You are to assist the adjutant in all his duties, and are to him what the lieutenant is to the captain ; you have no particular station in the regiment, when it is on a march in column ; but when the column changes its direction, you must place yourself where the first platoon at the head of the column wheels ; and stand there until the whole have wheeled round you.

TO THE SURGEON.

Your duty in a regiment of militia is but trifling ; all you have to do is to give certificates to such persons as you may judge are unable to bear arms ; you should attend the annual parades for review and inspection.

THE SURGEON'S MATE

Has no duty to perform but to meet with the regiment for review and inspection. His place is always on the left of the surgeon.

TO THE QUARTER-MASTER.

Your duty on field days, is to assist the adjutant in providing a proper place for the regiment to parade in.

TO THE PAY-MASTER.

You have nothing to do but meet once a year for inspection, and when on parade with the regiment, your place is on the left of the quarter-master.

THE QUARTER-MASTER SERGEANT,

Whenever the quarter-master has any thing to do, is to assist him in his duties.

THE DRUM-MAJOR.

Has command of, and is to instruct the drummers ; his place is on their right.

THE FIFE-MAJOR.

Has command of, and is to instruct the fifers, and is posted on their right.

THE CHAPLAIN

Of a militia regiment is not required to be on the pa

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rade unless divine service is to be performed ; and then he will place himself in the situation wherein he can be heard to the best advantage by the men.

TO THE ADJUTANT.

Upon you devolves the most active duty of any officer in the regiment. You should be (were it possible) when the regiment is on the march, in every part of it at the same time ; but as no man can do this, you should be careful not to remain longer than is actually necessary in any part of the regiment at any one time.

You must have a book in which you will enter the names of all the commissioned officers of the regiment, together with the dates of their commissions ; into this book you will likewise transcribe every order issued by the commandant of the regiment.

In writing your orders, be as plain and explicit as possible. Every commissioned officer of a regiment, and all the staff, should be furnished with a copy of all regimental and battalion orders. You should attend the parade of each separate battalion of your regiment. Endeavour as soon as possible to make yourelf acquainted with the discipline of a regiment of infantry, and, when the commandant is exercising it, you should assist him, by seeing that his orders are promptly and correctly obeyed by the platoon officers ; always endeavour to form your line perfectly straight ; for nothing looks worse than a regiment drawn up in a crooked line ; impress by every means in your power, upon the platoon officers, the propriety of keeping their platoons well dressed and in good order; because, in going through the manœuvres, if any platoon gets in a wrong place it may easily be brought to its proper situation, if it is in good order ; but if it once gets into disorder, no one can do any thing with it, until it shall have regained that order which it never should have lost. You should, on the day appointed for the parade, endeavour to be on the ground in time, and look out a proper field for the regiment to parade in.

As in the country it is seldom the case, that the musicians of a regiment of militia can play well, you

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should direct the drum-major, when he has the music together, only to let such play as can keep time well together; you should make use of all your exertions to provide as good music as possible, for nothing animates a soldier more than this; without it the best troops that can be found will be dull and inactive, and with it, you will put life into the most stupid.

As soon as you have reason to suppose the men have all appeared at the rendezvous, you will proceed to form the regiment; and here I would observe that it is a very bad plan to let the men of a regiment of militia be long loitering about the houses where they are directed to meet; they should be ordered under arms as soon as possible; and when there, not allowed to leave their ranks without permission. As soon as you have paraded the regiment, you will detail a sufficient number of men from each company as sentinels, to be placed around the parade ground; the number of these will be determined by the size of the regiment; you should detail men sufficient for three times the number of sentinels which will be wanted; you will place the guard under the command of a sergeant and corporal; the sergeant will remain during the day at some convenient place within the parade ground, with that portion of the guard which are off duty; the corporal will march with the relief, to relieve the sentinels every two hours, during the parade. In detailing men for the guard, choose such, as near as can be ascertained, who are active and intelligent.

TO THE FIELD OFFICERS.

When a regiment of militia is organized according to law, the field officers are, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major. There is not much difference with regard to the duties of these officers. As the colonel is commandant of the regiment, all orders are to be issued in his name; and, as he is accountable for the government of the regiment committed to his care, it is his duty, in a particular manner, to see that his orders are properly attended to; and that each officer in the regiment does his duty. He should, on field

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days, order the lieutenant-colonel, with the first battalion, and the major, with the second, to perform any manœuvre he may think proper; to see if they understand their duty.

When the regiment is passing the marching salute, as soon as the colonel has saluted, he will wheel out of the column to the right, and take post on the right of the general, three paces in his rear, until the regiment has passed; when the colonel will inquire of the general if he wishes to have any particular manœuvre performed; and if so, will attend and see that the regiment performs it.*

The lieutenant-colonel is to assist the colonel in all his duties, and should make himself acquainted with the government and discipline of a regiment. The major has nearly the same duty to perform as the lieutenant-colonel. He should likewise make himself acquainted with the discipline of a regiment. When the first battalion of a regiment parades for exercise, it is to be commanded by the lieutenant-colonel; and when the second parades, it will be under the command of the major. The parades of both battalions should be attended by all the staff of the regiment.

When a regiment is to be inspected, as soon as the inspector is ready, and the regiment is formed, it is to be wheeled into open column of companies, in the following manner: The colonel will place himself before the centre, order the officers to the centre, and then direct the commandants of companies to take post on the right of their respective companies, and see that all their men are in the companies to which they respectively belong, when he will command,

By companies—right wheel—

MARCH.

When each company will wheel out to the right, and dress on a line perpendicular to its former front.

* When there is a band attached to a regiment, as soon as it arrives opposite to the general, when the regiment is passing the marching salute, it will wheel out of the line to the left, directly in front of the general, face to the right about, and continue playing until the regiment shall have passed, when it will wheel to the left and follow the regiment.

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After this, the regiment will prepare for inspection, as follows : The field and staff will repair to the head of the regiment, and parade in a line in front of the first company, in the following manner : The colonel, the lieutenant-colonel, the major, the adjutant, the quarter-master, the pay-master, the surgeon, and the surgeon's mate, all on horseback, with their swords sheathed. The sergeant-major, the quarter-master sergeant, the drum-major, and the fife-major, on foot. After the field and staff have been inspected, the field officers should accompany the inspector, while he inspects the regiment.

METHOD IN WHICH A COMPANY IS TO BE INSPECTED.

The company is supposed to be wheeled out from the line of the regiment, and the men at a shoulder, with their bayonets fixed.

When the captain sees the inspector approach, he will command,

1st. *Rear rank—open order—*

MARCH.

When the rear rank will step back two paces, and dress by its right, parallel to the front rank; at the same time the sergeants will advance and parade two paces in front of the right of the company ; and the captain and his subalterns will parade in one line, two paces in front of the sergeants ; the captain, first sergeant, and right file of the company, covering each other exactly ; the men at a shoulder, the sergeants at an advance ; the subalterns with their swords sheathed, and the captain with his drawn.

With his company in this position, the captain will receive the inspector, handing him, at the same time, his inspection return complete. When the inspector has inspected the officers, either himself or the captain will command,

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2d. *Company*—TELL OFF.

When the men will begin to tell off, from right to left, commencing with No. 1 in the front rank, passing along that rank to the man on the left of it, then from the left file of the rear rank, to the right file in that rank. This is done, that the inspector may, without counting, ascertain the number of men in the company. He will then command,

3d. *Order*—ARMS.

4th. *Spring*—RAMRODS.

Executed as described in the firings.

As the inspector approaches each man, he will, of his own accord, recover arms, cock his piece, and hand it to the inspector, seized between the tail pipe and feather spring, with the left hand, as high as the chin; the barrel outwards, and the piece opposite the left eye. The inspector will then examine the piece, sound it with the ramrod, and if not loaded, snap, and return it to the man again; who will receive it with the right hand, half cock it, shut pan, return his ramrod, and resume the position of ordered arms.

5th Command.

Present—BAYONETS.

This motion is performed by throwing forward the muzzle of the musket from the position of ordered arms, the toe of the butt resting upon the ground, the barrel up, the body square to the front, without constraint.

6th Command.

Left—FACE.

7th Command.

Open—CARTRIDGE BOXES.

When the men will, with their right hands, open their cartridge boxes, and catching the covers under the right elbow, will hold them up until the inspector has counted the holes in them; they will then shut them again.

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8th Command.
FRONT.
9th Command.
Shoulder—ARMS.
10th Command.
Rear rank—close order.
MARCH.

When the rear rank will close up to its proper distance, and the sergeants resume their places in the company.

11th Command.
Order—ARMS.
12th Command.
On your guard—REST.

MANŒUVRES FOR A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, (but which in exercise will he styled a BATTALION.)

TO FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES ON THE RIGHT, THE RIGHT IN FRONT.

Caution by the Colonel.
The Battalion will form close column of companies in rear of the first company.
Command.
Right—FACE.

The whole, except the first company, will face to the right; the commandants of companies will place themselves on the right of their companies; the two right files of each company will disengage to the rear of the line; the guide of the right will place himself before the front rank man on the right of the company; the captain will face towards the rear of the column, and remain in that situation, until the guide of the right of the company has conducted it to its place in column, which will be thee paces in rear of the company, which when in line was on its right. As soon as the colonel perceives the companies have all disengaged to the rear, he will command,

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Into column—quick—MARCH.

The whole will step off at once, and each company will be led by the guide of its right, into its proper place in column, when the last file of the company has wheeled past the captain, he will command,

Halt—FRONT.

LEFT DRESS.

From this position in column to form grand divisions.

Gaution by the Colonel.

The Battalion will attend to form grand divisions.

Command.

Even companies (that is 2d, 4th, 6th, and 8th.)

LEFT FACE.

When those companies will all face to the left; the guide of the left of each company will place himself before the left hand man of the front rank of the company, and the colonel will give the command,

MARCH,

The captain facing to the left will keep his position until the last file has passed him, when he will command,

Halt—Front—Forward—MARCH.—*And*

when his company comes on a line with the first company he will halt and dress it on a line with that company; then take his post on the right, in the front rank, covered by the first sergeant, and see that his subalterns are all in their proper places. The fourth company will likewise be formed in the same manner on the left of the 3d; the sixth on the left of the 5th; and the eighth on the left of the 7th. Each grand division will be dressed on a line parallel to, and directly in rear of the first. At the instant the caution comes from the field to form grand divisions, the captains of the odd companies post their guides of the right and of the left, facing to the right on the front of their companies; and after the captains of the even companies halt, their commands their guides of the left, place themselves on the line covering the other guides; and after the completion of the manœuvre, the colonel adds, "*guides to your posts;*" when the guides immediately retire to their respective places in the column.

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To form the line from this position in column.
The colonel will caution.
The column will display into line to the left.
Command.
Left—FACE.

The whole, except the first grand division, will face to the left; the commandants of the 2d, 3d, and 4th, grand divisions will take post on the left of their respective grand divisions, face to the left, and remain in that situation, until the guide of the left of the division has led it out, and the last file has passed the commandant, when he will command,

HALT—FRONT—*Right*—DRESS,

And dress it on a line with the first grand division, on its left.

TO FORM THE HOLLOW SQUARE.

The shortest way of forming the square from the line, and not to move that part of the line which is to form the front of the square, is to form *a column of attack*, in rear of the fourth and fifth companies, at company distance.

Command by the colonel.

1. *Battalion form column of attack.*
2. *Companies, right and left, inward*—FACE.
3. *Quick*—MARCH.

Upon the first caution, all the captains of companies, excepting those of the fourth and fifth, will move to the front of the centre of their companies, cautioning them that they are to face either to the right or left, according to the wing they belong to; and the captains of the fourth and fifth companies will stand fast.

Upon the second word of command, the fourth and fifth companies stand fast; all the other companies will face, those of the right wing, *to the left;* and those of the left, *to the right;* the captains of the faced companies will immediately cause the three leading

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files of their respective companies to disengage, or throw themselves to the rear; the guides of the left, of each of the companies of the right wing, and the guides of the right, of those of the left wing, will place themselves, respectively, before the front rank man of their leading file; and the captain of each company will station himself by the side of his guide, in order to conduct the company.

Upon the word *march*, the movement commences; the captain of the fifth company steps nimbly to the left flank of his company, and the captain of the fourth stands fast; and these companies, if necessary, dress on each other, on a caution given by their respective captains.

The fourth and fifth companies that are to form the head of the column stand fast; all the others step off in quick time, in order to place themselves, at company distance, in rear of the company of the wing they belong to, in such arrangement, that the fourth company precedes the third, the third the second, and so on; and that in the left wing, the fifth company precedes the sixth, the sixth the seventh, and so on.

The corresponding companies of each wing will unite into one grand division in the column; and for this purpose, the captain of each of the companies of the right, will command,

1. *Company*—
2. HALT.
3. FRONT.
4. *Left*—DRESS.

The captain of each of the companies of the left wing will give the same words of command, excepting that instead of his giving the fourth word of command, he will give his company the word,

Right—DRESS.

The captain of each of the companies, having given the word, *left* (*or right*)—DRESS, will take post on the exterior flank of his company; those of the right wing on the right flank, and those of the left wing on the left flank; the two companies united will dress on each

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ether, and the centre of the two companies is marked by the covering sergeant on the left, who must place himself accurately and carefully covering the preceding sergeant. As soon as the colonel sees the companies are all in their proper places in column, he will command,

1. *Battalion—form hollow square.*
2. *Companies—Right and left wheel*—MARCH.

To execute these commands, the sixth and seventh companies will wheel out to the left, and form the left side of the square; the second and third companies will wheel out to the right, and form the right side of the square; the first and eighth will march forward to the place occupied by the second and seventh in the column, when they will face to the right about, and form the rear side of the square.

Note.—This manœuvre being intended as a security against an apprehended attack by cavalry, when the square is formed all the field and staff officers, together with the music and baggage of the regiment, (if any) should be placed in the centre of the square.

To reduce the square and form line, command,

1st. *Battalion, form line.*

2d. *Companies—right and left half wheel*—MARCH.

3d. *Into line, quick*—MARCH.

At the first command, the commandants of the first and eighth companies will face their men to the right about. At the second command, the first, sixth, and seventh companies, half wheel to the right; and the second, third, and eighth half wheel to the left. At the third word of command, the sixth, seventh, and eighth companies march and form in line on the left of the fourth and fifth; and the first, second, and third march and form in line on the right of the fourth and fifth.

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TO FILE TO THE REAR INTO OPEN COLUMN, WITH THE RIGHT IN FRONT.

1. *Battalion.*
2. *Into open column from the right of companies.*
3. *File to the rear.*
4. *Right*—FACE—

MARCH.

At the second word, the captains shall place themselves in front of the centre of their respective companies.

At the third they must caution their companies that they are to face to the right.

At the fourth word, the battalion will face; each captain will move nimbly to the right of his company, causing the two files on the right to disengage to the rear, the front file to its right the breadth of two ranks; the second file advancing only the left shoulder; which being effected, each captain will then move opposite to the last file of the left of the company, which is immediately to the right of his own. The captain of the company on the right of the battalion will place himself in the same manner as if there were a company on the right of his own, aligning himself on the other captains of companies; and the covering sergeant of each company shall throw himself to the rear, with the head of his company, when the two files of it disengage on the right, placing himself before the man of the front rank of the first file, in order to conduct it.

At the word *march*, the first file of each company must wheel to the right, the covering sergeant conducting it perpendicularly to the rear; the following files will wheel successively on the same ground where the leading file wheeled, and the captains shall not stir, observing their companies wheel before them, and, at the instant when the last file shall have wheeled, halting them by the words,

1. *Company.* 2. HALT. 3. FRONT. 4. *Left*—DRESS.

At the instant the company fronts, the guide of the left shall place himself opposite to the captain of the

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company, against whose breast he is to press lightly his left arm.

At the fourth word, the company is to dress up to the alignment the guide of the left is on, and the captain shall direct the dressing, in such a manner, that the new position of the company may be perpendicular to that it occupied in line; and for this purpose, he shall move about two paces without the flank, or backward, to be better enabled to ascertain the direction. The company being dressed, the captain will command FRONT, and place himself in front of the centre of his company. This must be a general rule.

TO CHANGE FRONT FORWARD ON THE FIRST COMPANY.

In order to do this, the colonel will station two markers on the new direction, distant from each other something less than the length of the front of a company, and in front of the company that is to give the base of the new alignment. When the markers have been placed, the captain of the first company will wheel it out to the right, halt and dress it on the new alignment, close, to and in rear of the markers. When this is effected the colonel commands,

1st. *Battalion, change front forward on the first company.*

2d. *By companies—right half wheel—*

3d. MARCH.

At the second word of command, the captains will move in front of the centre of their companies: and at the third word of command, the companies will commence wheeling to the right on a halted pivot. And when the colonel sees that they have wheeled so far as to be in a line parallel to that on which the first company is dressed, he will command,

Forward—MARCH.

When they will move forward. The guide of the right of each company will march in the track of the left file of the company on his right; each company as it approaches the new alignment will be halted two paces in rear of it, and then be ordered to move up on

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the line, and to dress by the right on the first company.

TO CHANGE FRONT TO THE REAR ON THE 1ST COMPANY.

To effect this, the colonel will cause the first company to be faced to the right about, to be wheeled to the left, and dressed on the new alignment.

He then commands,

1st. *Battalion—change front to the rear, on the first company.*

2d. *Right about*—FACE.

At this command, all the companies excepting the first, face to the right about.

The colonel then commands,

By companies—left half wheel—MARCH.

And as soon as they have wheeled forward a sufficient distance to be on a line parallel with the first company, the colonel commands,

Forward—MARCH.

When they will move forward, the guide of the left of the company will march in the track of the right file (formerly the left) of the company now on his left, (which was on his right.) When the companies in marching forward arrive within two paces of the new alignment, they will be halted; and then ordered to move forward on the line, and dress by the left.

The battalion will change position to the front or to the rear, on the left company on the same principles; the front of the battalion can likewise be changed on the centre, or any other company of the line, by advancing or throwing back either the right or left wing, as follows: Suppose, for instance, the front is to be changed by throwing the left wing forward, and the right wing back on the fifth company, the colonel will cause two markers to be placed on the new direction, in front of the fifth company, and will order the captain of this company to wheel it into the new line, and dress it on the markers.

The colonel then commands,

Battalion—change front on the fifth company, the left wing thrown forward.

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Right wing—right about—FACE.

At this word of command, all the companies to the right of the fifth will face to the right about.

By companies—right half-wheel—MARCH.

And when the colonel sees that the companies have wheeled so far as to be on a line parallel with the fifth company, he will command,

Forward—MARCH.

The companies of the left wing move forward and dress on the fifth company ; the right wing will march two paces past the new alignment, then *halt*, face to the right about, and dress up on the line to the left.

MILITARY FUNERALS.

"Funeral escorts will be composed as follows : For a major-general's funeral, a battalion, a squadron, and two pieces of artillery ; for a brigadier's, a battalion and one troop ; for a colonel's, a battalion ; for a lieutenant-colonel's, six companies ; for a major's four companies ; for a captain's, two companies ; for a subaltern's, one company ; for a sergeant's, twenty men ; for a corporal's, twelve men ; and for a private's, eight men, with a suitable allowance of music in each case at a funeral escort will be commanded by an officer or non-commissioned officer of the grade of the deceased, or that next below or above such grade, according to the rank of the persons present; but in the case of a deceased private, a corporal will command the escort. The escort, at shouldered arms, bayonets unfixed, being in line opposite the tent or quarters of the deceased, will receive the coffin with the highest salute. When it has cleared the right of the escort, the latter will break into open column. left in front, and in that order precede the deceased to the grave. Artillery and cavalry, if a part of the escort, will be preceded by the Infantry."* Before the column

* See rules and regulations for the field exercise and manœuvres of infantry, compiled for the use of the militia of Pennsylvania, page 298.

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commences its march, the commander will order,

Reverse—ARMS,

which command will be executed as described in the funeral exercise, page 42. of this book.

" The column will be marched to solemn music, and with its pivot flank next to the grave, when opposite it, the commander will cause arms to be shouldered, and the line to be formed, when the coffin is brought along the front, the escort will salute it as before, and again shoulder arms when it reaches the grave, when the commander will give orders to prime and load. As the coffin is let down, the escort, including the artillery, will fire the first round ; and a third or last at the moment the interment is ended. The column will be re-formed, right in front, and marched off to music in quick time ; the music not to begin until clear of the inclosure."*

If divine service is to be performed at the grave, the escort will, aftersaluting the corpse, *rest on arms reversed*, until the service is ended ; in this case the three rounds will be fired after the interment is ended.

* See rules and regulations for the field exercise and manœuvres of infantry, compiled for the use of the militia of Pennsylvania, page 299.

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EXERCISE

FOR

FIELD AND HORSE ARTILLERY.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

AWARE of the importance of offering to the public a system of instruction for artillery, and that he who undertakes this, should not only be well acquainted with the exercise of cannon, but should likewise understand, perfectly well, every thing relative to the art of war, I do not offer these instructions as *a complete treatise on artillery;* but merely, if it may be so termed, an introduction to one; describing, in concise, but plain and comprehensive terms, the exercise for field and horse artillery, as applicable to the militia of the United States. General Lallemand says—"Persevering attention and indefatigable study are necessary to give the artillery officer a perfect knowledge of his arm. It, of all others, requires the greatest information, on account of the various sciences and knowledge it embraces: he should have correct ideas on the fabrication and dimension of cannon and other arms, and the casting of projectiles; on all which relates to the construction of artillery carriages of every kind; he should be acquainted with the fabrication of gunpowder and the theory of firing; with the construction of batteries and military bridges; with the manœuvres and positions of pieces, whether in the field, at sieges, or in fortified

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places, and be well acquainted with the effect of their fire ; he should know all the work required at a siege, the supplies necessary for fortified places, how parks of artillery are composed ; he should have a knowledge of fortifications, with the principal manœuvres of infantry and cavalry, that the movements of his artillery may conform to theirs ; he, with every well-informed officer, should be capable of giving his opinion upon the selection of positions, and be able to reconoitre a country. In fine, he should be capable of discussing and reasoning upon the grand operations of war, *in order to direct the artillery of an army, and regulate the supplies of that arm.*"

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FIELD ARTILLERY EXERCISE.

The following description of the exercise of Field Artillery is arranged in conformity to Stephens' regulations.

It is offered to the public, as being peculiarly adapted to the militia. At the same time, I would advise those officers who wish to become complete artillerists to procure some work which is more enlarged in its description of this part of the art of war. To such gentlemen I would recommend the study of Tousard's or Lallemand's work on the subject, as being more particular in their descriptions, and well calculated to make a proficient of any one who will devote a sufficient time to study them.

But as those officers for whom I have compiled this book have not, generally speaking, much time to devote to military study, a system of tactics which is not plain and simple in its nature, would be of very little service to them; yet, any one, who becomes master of this, will find the information which he may derive from it no impediment in the way of his studying those above alluded to, or any others of a similar nature.

WORDS OF COMMAND.

FOR THE MANUAL EXERCISE OF FIELD PIECES AT COMPANY DRILLS.

1st. Command.

ATTENTION.

At this word the soldier must be silent, stand firm and easy, moving neither hand nor foot, (except as

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ordered) but attend carefully to the words of command.

The company being formed, as hereafter directed, on the flanks of the pieces (if the pieces are limbered) the

2d. Command will be,

Unlimber—THE PIECE.

Those men nearest the limber, step forward and raise the gun carriage, so that the limber can be driven to the rear.

3d. Command.

Secure—SIDE BOXES.

Nos. 7, 8, and 9, the matrosses, who carry the side boxes, take post three paces in rear of the gunner at the tiller, faced to the front, and after having taken them from the carriage, set them down, with the front of them to the rear, so as not to be exposed when opening the lids. The man in the centre No. 9, takes a handle of each box, and (together with Nos. 7 and 8) carries them on, advancing in the rear of the gun a few paces; and on retreating, at the same distance, only facing to the right about, and retiring before the men at the piece.

4th. Command.

Man out—THE PIECE.

The bombardiers and gunners take charge of the implements and post themselves as follows:

No. 1. The gunner who sponges and rams down the charge, on the right side of the piece, between the wheel and the muzzle of the gun, body square to the front and so far back as to be clear of the muzzle of the piece when fired.

No. 2. In a corresponding situation to No. 1, on the left side of the piece.

No. 3. The bombardier, who tends the vent, is posted on the right of the piece, in a line with the vent field, body square to the front.

No. 4. The matross, who carries the haversack, is posted on the left side of the piece, on the outside of the wheel, in rear of the drag rope, with the haversack slung on the left side, facing to the front.

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No. 5. The gunner who directs or points the piece, on the right of the piece, in line with the end of the tiller or the trail handspike.

No. 6. The gunner who fires is on the left of the piece, his left foot about at right angles with the vent.

Nos. 7, 8, & 9. As described in the command, *secure side boxes.*

5th Command.

Platoons—right about face right and left wheel— MARCH.

The men being previously faced to the pieces, at the first word, they come to the right about; and at the word *march*, they wheel outwards, on the flanks of the pieces, which will bring the shortest men at the wheels, and the tallest on the flanks.

6th Command.

Take up—DRAG ROPES.

At the word *take up*, the men all stoop together and seize the rope, and at the word *drag-rope*, they all raise together, and dress from right to left. No. 1 advances the left foot in a line with the muzzle of the piece, a moderate pace, in front of the right, the toes turned out. No. 2 places his right foot in a line with the muzzle of the piece, a moderate pace in front of the left, toes turned out a little, his hands down on his side, with the palm towards the thighs.

7th Command.

Advance—SPONGE.

No. 1 steps forward with his right foot in front of the left, a moderate step, making a swivel on the ball of the left foot, at the same time he faces to the left, brings down the sponge on the right side of the muzzle of the gun, and slipping the left hand to the head of it, with the back downwards, enters the sponge into the cylinder.

No. 2 places his left foot, a moderate pace in front of the right, and swivelling on the ball of the right foot, he faces to the right.

8th Command.

Tend—VENT.

No. 3 steps with the left foot obliquely to the left,

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his left toes turned outwards, and brings up the heel of the right foot to the hollow of the left.

Note.—The orde.s to advance sponge and tend vent can be given together.

9th Command.

SPONGE.

No. 1 drops the left hand, and pushes the sponge into the cylinder of the piece with the right hand, till the sponge touches the head of the cylinder, turns it twice round, draws it out with the right hand, and turns it over, slipping the right hand up to the sponge, the back of the hand being downwards slips the left hand to the rammer-head, the back of it uppermost; and the fingers extended to the head of the rammer, bringing the rammer below the muzzle of the piece; then, as soon as the charge is in the piece, enters the rammer.

10th Command.

Handle—CARTRIDGE.

No. 2 extends his right hand back to receive the cartridge from the matross who carries the haversack, receiving the top of it towards him, but (if canister or fixed shot the reverse,) No. 4, the matross who carries the haversack, hands No. 2 the cartridge with his right hand, stepping forward with his left foot, and half facing to the right.

11th Command.

Charge—PIECE.

No. 2 places the bottom end of the cartridge, (if firing with blank cartridges, but if with fixed ammunition or canister shot, then the reverse,) into the cylinder, entering it with the right hand, the back from you, and giving it a light stroke with the left hand in order that the rammer may be more easily introduced after it; when No. 2 has charged the piece, he will bring his left foot a moderate step in rear of the right, swiveling on the ball of the right foot, which will bring him to his second position, or on a line with the muzzle of the piece.

Note.—It is sometimes necessary for No. 2 to assist in ramming home the charge, particularly in heavy artillery; in which case he seizes the rammer near the sponge head with the left hand,

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back downwards, joining the right hand of No. 1; his right hand, back up, joining the left hand of No. 1; and when he rams, slings the right hand back, keeping his body clear of the muzzle, and sinking it, at the same time, on a level with the cylinder of the piece to act with No. 1.

12th Command.

Ram—CARTRIDGE.

No. 1, (who is sometimes assisted by No. 2, as just described,) rams the charge thrice, slipping back the left hand at the same time, and keeping the body clear of the muzzle, to prevent accidents, sinking the body, bringing it more on a level with the cylinder, and slinging the left hand, which adds a grace to the motion, and gives a greater force in ramming home the charge. When the cartridge is rammed home, spring the rammer out of the piece, with the right hand, striking the head with the palm of the left hand, in order to poise it, so that it may be brought to an advance more easily, without straining the right hand, and as a check when the rammer springs out of the cylinder, and bring it up with the sponge opposite the right breast, the right hand extended downwards; at the same time bring back the right foot a moderate pace to the rear of the left, turning on the ball of the left, which foot is not taken off the ground, where it was first placed; only swiveling on the ball of it.

13th Command.

PRIME.

When firing with tubes, No. 3, his right hand at the same time in the tube box, places the tube between the fore and middle fingers, with the pen part of the tube towards the muzzle of the piece, and his right thumb on the cap of the tube. As soon as the cartridge is rammed home, he takes his left thumb off the vent, and, with his right hand, inserts the tube in the vent, pressing it down till it enters the cartridge in the chamber of the piece.

When firing with the paper cartridges, as soon as the cartridge is rammed home, No. 3 will seize the priming wire with his right hand, and, extending it to the vent, enter and prick the cartridge and return the wire

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to its place in the belt: he then pulls out the stopper of the powder horn with the left hand, and, seizing it with the right hand, extends that hand with the fore finger of it over the top of the horn, to prevent the powder from running out faster than is necessary; he then draws his left thumb from off the vent, and primes with the right hand. When No. 3 has primed the piece, he will cover the priming with the hollow of his left hand, to prevent the wind from blowing off the powder, and that the gunner at the trail may sight through under the hand.

Note.—At the word fire, he steps off, with his right foot clear of the wheel, bringing the hollow of his left foot to his right heel. On the discharge of the piece, he steps back, as in his first position, and immediately tends vent.

14th Command.

Point—GUN, *or*, *Take*—AIM.

No. 5, the gunner who directs the piece, steps with his left foot in the trail of the carriage. In this position he takes his line of direction to the object he wishes to fire at, by placing his two thumb nails together on the centre line or horizontal surface, which is produced by letting fall a perpendicular at the breech, that perpendicular mark on the breech which terminates the centre line; and looking through between the end of his two thumb nails, ranging the centre line with the object, which gives him the centre line of direction. He then takes his observation on the side lines; these side lines are right lines, bisecting the perpendicular in the centre of the cylinder's diameter at right angles, which enables one to know whether the piece wants elevation or depression, according to the situation and distance of the object aimed at.

Note.—A commissioned officer should always inspect the direction of the piece after the gunner.

When No. 5 has pointed the gun, he retires to his post on the left of the tiller, observing when the word of command is given to fire, to step obliquely to the right, so far as to be clear of the carriage, when it recoils, and to stand straight with his body square to the front.

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15th Command.

FIRE.

No. 6 makes an oblique step to the left, with the left foot, brings up the hollow of the right foot to the left heel, so as to be clear of the wheel when the piece recoils. In firing with slow match, he holds the lint stock in his right hand, resting on his left arm, and before he fires, strikes the lint stock on his left arm, then forming a semicircle with the match in bringing it up to the vent, (which answers instead of blowing the match, and has a more graceful appearance ;) he at the same time brings back the right foot, placing the heel of the left foot to the hollow of the right.

But, if firing with port-fire, he carries the lint stock in the left hand, pointing downwards with the port fire under the piece, and the port-fire stock in the right hand depressed. There is no need of making a sweep with this, as the sparks or drops of burning composition would burn the men ; it should be brought moderately to the piece. After firing, he steps back with his left foot to his post on the left side of the piece, at right angles with the vent. He should be very careful not to put the port-fire, or slow match, directly over the vent of the piece, or over the top of the tube ; but, when firing with powder, to put the port-fire in rear of the vent, and if with a tube, at the side of the tube ; by observing which the fire will not be put out.

16th Command.

CHANGE.

As it is necessary that all the men attached to a company with field-pieces, should be made acquainted with the various duties and exercises of the piece, and, in order that each man should take his turn at the drill, it is thought proper to introduce here, this order for the change to be used at company drills, with the manner in which such change is recommended to be performed. At the word CHANGE, the matross on the left flank of the drag-rope, left side of the piece, will take the place of No 2 No. 1 will go on the right flank of the whole ; the man nearest the wheel on the right side of the piece

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will take the place of No. 3; the men at the drag-rope, at the same time closing towards the wheel. No. 3 will take the place of No. 5. No. 5 will take the place of No. 7. No. 7 of No. 8. No. 8 of No. 9. No. 9 of No. 6. No. 6 of No. 4; and No. 4 will take the place near the wheel at the drag-ropes, on the left side of the piece; the men at the rope closing to the flank at the same time: each changing places one with the other around the piece, until the whole arrive at their first stations. It is frequently the case that the gunners and bombardiers around the piece only change. This mode is a very proper one, as it is presumed the most expert are placed to fill these stations; but as accidents may occur to them, particularly in time of action, it will be necessary that the others should be able to fill any vacancy at the piece, that may arise either by accident or fatigue.

17th Command.

Change—DRAG-ROPES.

In changing the drag-ropes from the wheel to the trail, the men at the ends of the drag-ropes ought to be very expert in hooking at the wheel or trail; the men ease the ropes towards the wheel, so that they may unhook with ease. In changing the drag-ropes to retreat, those men on the flanks of the drag-ropes, fall back to the trail of the carriage and hook; while those at the wheels, wheel out and come on the flank; and when a halt is ordered, fall back with life, and dress from right to left of the piece.

18th Command.

Secure—DRAG-ROPES.

The men will all let go the drag-ropes, except the non-commissioned officers on the flanks, who will bring up the ropes and fix them on the brest transom hooks of the piece, and as soon as this is done, will retire to their first position, on the left flanks of the platoons.

19th Command.

Mount—SIDE BOXES.

Nos. 7, 8 and 9 place the boxes on the carriage, in their proper places, and retire to their posts at the drag-ropes.

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20th Command.

Platoons—right about—FACE.

All the men at the drag-ropes come to the right about.

21st Command.

To your respective pieces—right and left wheel—MARCH.

They close on their pieces.

22d Command.

Limber—PIECES.

The men nearest the trail, (a sufficient number,) step forward, raise the trail and attach it to the limber, which at the command, *limber pieces*, has been brought by the driver of the piece, near the trail for that purpose; when this is secured, all the men resume their respective situations at the piece; all the implements being at the same time secured in their proper places by those men who have been using them at the gun.

FORMATION OF A COMPANY.

In the formation of the company, and in order to conform to the preceding mode of exercise, as well as to form the men with the tallest in the flanks, I would recommend, as the most simple, that the following mode should be adopted: At the signal given to fall in, the second sergeant posts himself on the right of the ground where the company is to form; the privates will fall in on his left in single rank. The first sergeant will then command,

Rank and Size—MARCH.

At which the tallest men go to the right, and the shortest to the left; the non-commissioned officers, being in the rear, will see that every man has his proper place, according to his size. When they are thus formed and dressed, the first sergeant commands,

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Count off from the right in sections of four, to form company.

At the last word of command, the first man on the right will say *one*, the next *two*, the next *three*, the next *four*, and so on through the whole line, beginning with *one*, and ending with *four;* when this is done, the sergeant will command,

*By sections of four—right wheel—*MARCH.

At this word, they wheel into a column of sections of *four* on the right; he then orders,

*Even numbers—right about—*FACE.

All of number *two* and *four* will go about: when this is done, and the sergeant sees that each file is covered, he orders,

Even numbers, by files, form on left (or in rear) of odd numbers.

At which those of number *two* will march out, left turn and form on number *one*, by files; and number *four* will form on number *three;* number *one* and *three* closing to the front, at the same time; he then orders,

*Front—*FACE.

The company will then be formed in two ranks, with the tallest men on the flanks, and the shortest in the centre; then, to form them in one rank, he will order,

*Rear rank—Left—*FACE.

At which, the rear rank will face to the left, to form the second division of the company; he then orders,

*Rear rank, by files, form on the left of the front rank, (or first division)—*MARCH.

At which command, the rear rank will form, in rotation, by files, as they advance to the left of the line, in front; turn to their right and dress in line; which will bring them according to their numbers, thus, (supposing there are sixteen men.)

Sergeant 3, 7, 11, 15, 16, 12, 8, 4, 2, 6, 10, 14, 13, 9, 5, 1.

The company, thus formed, are then ready to receive two pieces, one in the centre of each division; the *front rank*, that was, when two deep, forms the

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first division; the *rear* rank the *second division.* If the company has to march to the park for their pieces, the commandant orders,

By files of two from the centre of divisions to the front,—form column—MARCH.

Giving the word previously for each division to face to the centre, except the two centre men of each division, who will, on the word *march*, lead out in front, until they gain their proper distance in column; the others following in their rear; the commandant will then direct them,

To face to the right, and take their proper distances in column.

By which mode, the tall men are all on the right, and the short on the left. When arrived in front of the park, and opposite their respective pieces, the commandant gives the word,

Right—FACE.

The non-commissioned officers on the right flanks will lead the men on the flanks to their respective pieces, where they are to halt; the commandant then directs,

Platoons—right and left—FACE—*to your respective pieces*—MARCH.

And they man them, as heretofore directed, in the drill of company exercise.

When the company is to march to the parade, with their pieces, as soon as it is formed into column, the drivers will be directed to their places, with their pieces; the first piece between the first and second platoons, the second piece between the third and fourth platoons.

Note.—Each rank is considered as a platoon, in this position.

When arrived at their station, on the parade ground, the commandant will direct the drivers to wheel the pieces on their right, and dress them on a line with the regiment; will order the platoons to face to the right, and march them on the flanks of their pieces, where they will be ready, either to form the line, man out the pieces, or take up, immediately, the line of march.

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If to form the line, he directs,

Platoons—right and left—outward—FACE.

Those on the right of the piece, will face to the left; those on the left, face to the right. He then directs,

Right and left wheel—to form line—MARCH.

Those on the right flank of the piece will wheel on the left, and those on the left flank will wheel on their right, which will form the line.

If to man out the pieces, he directs them to face to their respective pieces, and to man them out, as already directed. If to take up the line of march, he directs them to face to the left, which brings them in a position ready to march, which as soon as they have orders to do, the drivers will wheel their pieces in the order of march.

In the formation of a company, a non-commissioned officer must be placed on the flanks of each rank. The company, on a march or in line, for review, will have their swords drawn, and in order that there may be a uniformity throughout, the following mode is recommended, as the

EXERCISE OF THE SWORD.

Attention to draw Swords.

Draw—SWORDS.

At the word *draw*, the men will seize the hilt of their swords with the right hand, taking hold of the scabbard with the left at the same time, and draw the sword about four inches out.

At the word SWORDS, they complete the drawing of the sword from the scabbard, and bring it up to a poise, the flat of the blade opposite to the right eye, the guard as high as the right breast, and the elbow supported against, and close to the body; then sink the right arm, and carry the sword to the right shoulder; this to be done in three distinct motions.

Return—SWORDS.

They will bring the sword up to a poise, then return the point to the scabbard, at the word *return*, and at the word SWORDS, sheath altogether, and counting *one*,

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two, three four, bring their hands down to their sides ; when the officer commanding the regiment, orders,

Present—ARMS.

Those carrying swords will come to a poise at the same time that the infantry present ; and when ordered to shoulder, will carry their swords as directed in the draw. When the infantry are commanded to *order arms*, the artillery will *sheath swords ;* and when the men are again ordered to shoulder, they will draw swords.

To form the men on the flanks, and in front and rear of the pieces on a march.

If they are in front and rear of the pieces, and the order is given to form on the flanks, the officers commanding the platoons in front of the pieces, will order,

Platoon—left—wheel—
MARCH.

And, as soon as wheeled,

Right—FACE.

The officers commanding the platoons in the rear of the pieces, will, at the same time, order,

Platoon—right—FACE—*left*—TURN.

And will lead them by files on the right side of the pieces, briskly ; the pieces at the same time, moving on the right of the front rank, which is already formed in the order of march.

To form in front and rear of pieces, at the order given.

To do this, the officer on the left side of the pieces will order,

Forward—BRISKLY.

And will *right turn*, keeping a diagonal course, until his platoon has got in front of the piece ; he then orders,

Left—face—and dress—FORWARD.

The officers commanding the platoons on the right side of the pieces, will, at the same time, order,

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Platoons—left—FACE—*right*—WHEEL—FORWARD.
The pieces moving on.

Note.—It may be observed, I have directed the front rank on the left of the piece, and the rear rank on the right; because on a march the piece is reversed; and what, on the march is the right, when formed in line, will be the left; and if it is necessary to form the line, they will be ready to do so, by all wheeling together to the right.

If the column is halted, and it is necessary either to form in front and rear, or on the flanks of the pieces; then, if to form on the flanks, the officers commanding the platoons in front of the pieces, will order,

Platoons—left—FACE—*left*—TURN.

And will lead them by files on the left of the pieces, which being completed, they will order,

Right about—FACE.

The officers commanding platoons in rear of the pieces will, at the same time, order,

Platoon—right—FACE—*left*—TURN.

And will lead them by files on the right of the piece. If to form in front and rear of the pieces, the officers commanding platoons on the left of the pieces, will order,

Forward—right—TURN.

And will lead them by files in front of the pieces; as soon as all are in front, he will order,

Left, or front—FACE.

The officers commanding the platoons on the right will order,

Platoon,—right about—FACE—*right*—TURN.

And will lead them by files, in rear of their pieces. As soon as all have advanced, he will direct,

Right,—or, front—DRESS.

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EXERCISE IN BATTALION OF FIELD PIECES.

The line being formed, the whole will be in one rank, as already directed by companies, and as the words of command will be more concise, it will not be amiss that each should be acquainted with the mode intended to be practised.

Attention. *Return*—SWORDS, (*if drawn.*) *Right about*—FACE. *To your respective pieces.* *Right and left wheel*—MARCH. *Unlimber or man out the pieces.*	*Executed as already directed for the company drill.*

If limbered, the order being to unlimber, the gunners and bombardiers will take charge of the implements; the side boxes will be secured, and the non-commissioned officers on the flanks, will take the drag-ropes, and hook one end to the washer-hooks, at the wheels, and stretch them on the ground, in a line where the matrosses are at the wheel, at the same time the pieces are unlimbered.

If the pieces are unlimbered, at the word,

Man out the pieces,

The same duties will be performed, and each will place himself at his proper station, which as soon as done, the commandant will direct,

Platoons right about—FACE,—*Right and left weeel into line*—

MARCH

If the battalion is to fire, the commandant will give the order to *load.*

If any other part of the manual is to be gone through, the officer commanding will give notice thereof, which will be executed as described in the company drill.

If the battalion is to take up the line of march, the commandant will direct as follows:

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Drop—ROPE.
Right about—FACE.
Right and left wheel—MARCH.
Limber PIECES,—*or, put up* IMPLEMENTS.

Which will be done, in the same manner altogether, as directed to man out the pieces ; and as soon as all is completed, the men who were assigned to this duty, will return to their respective stations in the ranks.

The commandant will then direct the platoons to the *front, right and left face* : those on the right of the pieces will face to the right, and those on the left face to the left.

He will then order them forward into column, with those doing duty with small arms, and as soon as dressed in a line with them, will order,

HALT—*right*—FACE.

The pieces will be wheeled at the same time in the order of march.

If the battalion is not with infantry, and the line is to march, after all the implements are secured, and the pieces limbered, it will only be necessary for the ranks on the right flanks of the pieces to go to the right about face, and take platoon distance, which they will do at the order given by the commanding officer. The pieces at the same time being wheeled in the order of march.

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HORSE ARTILLERY EXERCISE.

FORMATION OF A TROOP.

It has been usual in the militia of the state of New-York, to annex a piece of cannon to a *troop of cavalry*, and then term them *horse artillery*. Of the propriety of such an organization I shall not now inquire.

The calibers in use are 3, 4 and 6 pounders, accompanied by a caisson for each, generally. Four horses are harnessed to each piece of the above caliber, an to each caisson, in a similar manner as to a stage. The pole horses are driven with reins in the usual manner, but of the leaders, either both or the near side one is ridden.

Twelve men are necessary to do and superintend the duties of a piece of *field horse artillery* and its caisson, exclusive of the drivers. They are distinguished as non-commissioned officers, gunners, and aids.

There are two non-commissioned officers; one commands the gun, the other directs the caisson.

Two termed gunners; gunner right and gunner left: gunner right directs and elevates the gun, and superintends the exact performance of the duties.

Gunner left tends vent and the trail staves, to traverse the gun as directed by gunner right.

The other eight men are called *aids* or *matrosses*, (the first word or term being only one syllable is preferred, and in this exercise is only used) they are numbered as follows:

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No. 1 is first aid on the right.
" 2 " first aid on the left.
" 3 " second aid on the right.
" 4 " second aid on the left.
" 7 " third aid on the right.
" 8 " third aid on the left.
" 9 " fourth aid on the right.
" 10 " fourth aid on the left.

Nos. 5 and 6 are the gunners and are usually distinguished by name, as stated, instead of number. Nos. 9 and 10 hold the horses of those at the gun.

The piece being pointed at an object to be battered, *is in battery*, and when the horses face the front, is in *order of battle*.

The right and left sides of the gun in battery are determined by standing in rear of it and facing the way the muzzle is pointed. The right and left sides of a limber are the same as those of any other carriage, and determined by the drivers.

The horses of the caisson face the same way as those of the piece.

When the troop is commanded to form, the piece and caisson are drawn up on the right of the formation, in *order of battle ;* the caisson about 40 paces in rear, and covering the piece.

A troop may form in rank entire, or in the habitual order of cavlry, in two ranks ; if formed in rank entire, the commandant, in order to prepare a section for the exercise of the piece, will command,

Tell off a section of ten, from the right.

The man on the right of the rear rank calls one, the next two, the next three, and so on till ten are told off. He will then command,

Section—two horses length to the front—MARCH.

At march, they move forward by the right the prescribed distance.

HALT.

Being halted, he will command,

Tell off the rear rank.

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The man on the right, calls out *front*, the next *rear*; and so on alternately through the section.

Form ranks—

MARCH.

Those who called *rear* rein back their horses, half a length clear of those who called *front*.

Files to the right, close and cover—

MARCH.

They close by passaging to four inches interval from knee to knee, the men of the rear rank exactly covering those of the front.

A non-commissioned officer is assigned to the section, who leads it to its place, by filing to the right and forming in rear of the gun, a pace from it; he then posts himself on the left of the leading horses of the piece.

Another non-commissioned officer is assigned to the caisson, who posts himself on the left of the leading horses of it.

The front rank of the section, in the manual of the piece are on the right side of it, and are the odd numbers.

The rear rank are the even numbers, and are on the left of the gun when at exercise.

The order in which the numbers stand in the ranks of the section, is as follows:

FRONT RANK.

Nos. in the rank.	*Nos. at the piece.*
No. 1 - -	Gunner right.
" 2 - -	1, or first aid on the right.
" 3 - -	9, or fourth aid of the right.
" 4 - -	3, or second aid of the right.
" 5 - -	7, or third aid of the right.

REAR RANK.

Nos. in the rank.	*Nos. at the piece.*
No. 1 - -	Gunner left covering gunner right.
" 2 - -	2, or first aid on the left.
" 3 - -	10, or fourth aid on the left.
" 4 - -	4, or second aid on the left.
" 5 - -	8, or third aid on the left.

The section and non-commissioned officers being

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posted, the remainder of the troop may be formed in single rank or double ranks, told off, commanded and exercised as cavalry, and formed ten paces on the left, in line with the section.

If the troop is to be marched from the place of formation, at the command,

Forward—MARCH,

The caisson moves in rear of the section or squad, a pace from it. The remainder of the troop follow in the rear of the caisson, in the manner they are commanded to move in column.

If the manual of the piece is to be performed, and each man taught the duties, the whole may be told off into sections of ten, and numbered from right to left; section first, or No. 1, commences, and each section in its turn, follows according to its number. The piece and caisson being in order of battle, forms in battery, preparatory to the manual exercise of it, in the following manner:

The captain commands,

1st. FORM BATTERY.

2d. *Prepare to*—DISMOUNT.

At the first command, the sergeant of the piece, the piece being limbered, commands,

Right oblique—MARCH.

The sergeant at the caisson does the same; both piece and caisson oblique to the right, under guidance of the sergeants.

At the second command, repeated quickly by gunner right, the rear rank of the squad reins back a horse's length, and files 2 and 4 of each rank disengage, rein back, halt in rear of their intervals, and then prepare to dismount,

The captain commands,

3d. *Piece and caisson—left about wheel*—MARCH.

4th DISMOUNT.

At the third command, repeated in an under tone by the sergeants, the piece and caisson wheel to the *left about*, and occupy the same ground from which they

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commenced obliqueing the horses' heads to the rear, but in front of the squad.

At the fourth command, the gunners and aids, except No. 3. of each rank, dismount, pass the bridoon, reins over their horses' heads, move up in rank, and hand the reins to No. 3, who holds two horses on each side of him.

The sergeants dismount and hand their reins, one to the driver of the leaders of the piece, and the other to that of the leaders of the caisson. The captain then commands,

To your posts—

MARCH.

The front rank of the squad is led from their right by gunner right.

The rear rank is led from their left by No. 8 or their aid of the left; gunner left follows in the rear of the files of that rank.

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A TABLE,

Showing the Numbers, Names, Positions and Duties of the Men at a Horse Artillery 3, 4, or 6 pounder, with its caisson, and in battery.

Nos.	NAMES.	POSITIONS.	NAMES.
1	1st aid on the right.	18 in. outside the right wheel, } Dressing with each other	Spunges and rams the gun.
2	1st aid on the left.	18 in. outside the left wheel, } on the chase of the gun.	Places the load.
3	2d on the right.	Dressing with the breech and the 2d on the left. -	Fires the gun.
4	2d on the left.	Dressing with the breech and the 2d on the right. -	Pricks and primes or fixes tube.
5	Gunner right. }	Dressing with each other on the right and left of the trail staves and covering the aids in front. - - -	Points, elevates, and superintends the duties.
6	Gunner left }	- - - - - - - - - -	Tends the vent and trail staves.
7	3d aid on the right.	On the left of the caisson. - - - - -	Replenishes haversacks and exchanges them with No. 8
8	3d aid on the left.	In rear of the ammunition chest on the limber. -	Supplies ammunition to No. 2.
9	4th aid on the right.	In the centre of the front rank. - - - -	Holds the horses of that rank.
10	4th aid on the left.	In the centre of the rear rank. - - - -	Holds the horses of that rank.
	1st non-com. officer	In rear of the right of the trail. - - - -	Commands the gun.
	2d non-com officer.	On the left of the caisson. - - - - -	Directs the caisson and issues ammunition.

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The gun must be unlimbered, and the prolonge fixed before the positions can all be correctly taken ; as soon, therefore, as the men arrive at the piece, the captain will command,

UNLIMBER AND FIX PROLONGE.

The first non-commissioned officer raises the pole ; the gunner right unhooks the limber chain, and with the assistance of the gunner left, raises the trail, the limber is driven forward a few paces, the trail dropped, the prolonge loosed, and the ammunition chest placed on limber. Gunner left having loosened the prolonge, gunner right passes the billet through the lashing ring of the trail, and through the loop in the prolonge, under the sway bar ; which doubles the prolonge and gives the usual length for manœuvring the piece.

In broken or uneven ground, the prolonge is lengthened a few feet more ; and in passing ditches or trenches, it may be out of its whole length.

The piece being unlimbered, and the prolonge fixed, the captain commands,

PREPARE FOR ACTION.

At this command, the implements to be used are to be distributed as follows :

To No. 1, or the first aid on the right, the sponge and rammer.

To No. 3, or second on the right, the port-fire case, port-fire, stock, and lin stock.

To No. 7, an ammunition pouch.

To No. 4, or the second on the left, the gunner's belt, tube box, and priming wire.

To gunner left, a thumb stall.

To No. 8 an ammunition pouch.

The gunners fix and key the handspikes.

The captain commands,

TO ACTION.

The first two aids, Nos. 1 and 2, face inwards, and step to the muzzle of the gun ; No. 1 steps out, with his left foot ; No. 2 with his right foot ; No. 1 holds the sponge-staff horizontally in both hands.

No. 8, the third aid of the left, moves up smartly to

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the rear of No. 2, gives him his pouch of cartridges and retires to his position.

No. 7 supplies No. 8 with ammunition.

No. 4 prepares his priming wire and tubes.

No. 3 lights his port-fire, which he holds in his right hand; he holds the lin stock in his left, or sticks it in the ground a few paces from his right; he half faces to the left.

Gunner right steps between the trail-staves, points the piece, and returns to his position, stepping off with his left foot.

Gunner left steps off with the right foot, moves to the breech of the gun, throws his body and left leg a little forward, and stops the vent with the thumb of his left hand.

SPONGE AND LOAD.

At the word *load*, No. 1 places his left foot in line with the chase ring, and raises his sponge to the bore of the gun; enters the sponge stepping a small pace to the right with the right foot; he pushes the sponge to the chamber of the gun with his right hand, his left hand sliding along the staff, the back under, his body in line with the piece; he turns the sponge three times round to the right, with his right hand, draws it out and receives it in the palm of his left hand, sinking his left knee, and inclining his body to the right.

No. 2, *at load*, places his right foot in line with the chase ring, and when the sponge is withdrawn, he places the load with his left hand into the mouth of the piece; he steps to his left with the left foot, and when No. 1 has felt the charge home, he assists him to ram. The piece being sponged, No 1 tosses the sponge over to the right, letting the staff slip through his hands, so that the right is near the sponge and the back of it under, the left near the rammer-head, the rammer just under the muzzle and the back of the left hand up. The charge being placed, he enters the rammer, feels it to the bottom of the bore, and rams with two equal strokes.

Nos. 1 and 2 take the erect position and resume their posts outside of the wheels, stepping back with the

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same foot they advanced. At the word fire, No. 1 steps a large pace towards the nave of the right wheel, with his left foot, and inclines his body to the left; No. 2 at the same time takes a pace, with his right foot towards the nave of the left wheel, and inclines his body to the right; the gun being fired, they resume the erect position, facing the muzzle of the gun.

Command.

PRICK AND PRIME, *or*, FIX TUBE.

Gunner left having resumed his post after loading, No. 4, the second aid on the left, advances with his left foot, pricks the cartridge with his right hand, enters the tube or primes with his left, and then takes his position, stepping back with his right foot.

AIM.

Gunner right steps between the cheeks of the piece, bending towards the breech of the gun; gunner left steps between the trail staves to traverse the piece either to the right or left, as directed by gunner right, who aims and elevates the gun, and having resumed his post, commands,

FIRE.

No. 3, or second aid of the right, raises his right arm with the port fire over in front of the vent field and fires the gun.

When the piece has been fired, it is re-loaded in the same manner. At the word *fire*, No. 1 steps a large pace towards the nave of the right wheel, with his left foot, and inclines his body to the left; No. 2. at the same time takes a pace with his right foot towards the nave of the left wheel, and inclines his body to the right; the gun being fired they resume the erect position, facing the muzzle of the gun.

Every man should be acquainted with all the duties of the different stations, and for this purpose, it will be necessary to change the men, which may be done in the mode following:

At the command,

CHANGE.

Each man lays down his impliments; No. 1 places the

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sponge against the right wheel, the sponge up; and No. 3 places the stocks against that wheel. No. 4 lays down the gunner's belt, tube box, and priming wire; and the change takes place on each side of the gun first, then round the gun.

The gunners change places with each other; No. 1 takes No 7's place; No 7, No. 3's place; No. 3, No. 1's place; No. 2 takes No. 8's place; No 8 takes No. 4's place; and No. 4, No. 2's place.

When the change takes place round the piece from left to right, No. 2 takes No. 1's place; No. 1 re-places No. 3; No. 3 takes the place of No. 7; No. 7 takes the place of No. 8; No. 8 that of No. 4, and No. 4 that of No. 2.

The sections of the troop having performed the manual, may be commanded to

UNFIX PROLONGE.

LIMBER GUN.

Gunner right disengages the billet, and gunner left coils the prolonge round the guides or on the limber: the gunners unfix the trail staves, and pass them to No. 4, the second aid on the left, and No. 2, the first aid on the left, who fix them in their places: No. 1 and No. 3 fix the sponge, port fire and lin stock, and water bucket in their places, the gunners re-place the ammunition chests between the cheeks of the carriage, and raise the trail: The drivers rein back the limber, and the sergeant raises the pole to admit the pintal through the pintal hole. Gunner right hooks the lashing chain.

The gun being limbered, the command will be,

TO HORSE.

The gunners and aids take their horses from the aids holding them, pass the bridoon reins over their horses' heads, when the command will be given,

Prepare to—MOUNT.

The rear rank rein back their horses, and Nos. 2 and 4 of each rank take the positions prescribed for mounting, and prepare to mount.

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MOUNT.

DRESS.

Being mounted, they will, at the word *dress*, move to their ranks, and the rear rank to the distance prescribed.

The caisson may now move up to within a pace in rear of the squad, and the troop be taught to march and wheel in all directions; the gunners taught to dismount and unlimber and fix prolonge on the march, and to mount, to dismount, shorten or lengthen prolonge, or limber gun, and mount.

THE preceding description of the method of exercising a piece of *horse artillery*, and which has been written by Col. Henry Arcularius, is considered as being sufficiently explanatory for all the purposes for which it is offered. The effect wished to be produced by this species of troops, I conceive, is not *regularity in all the motions*, appertaining to the exercise of their pieces; but, (at the same time that *a sufficient degree of regularity* is maintained to prevent the men from interrupting each other in the discharge of their respective duties,) that *quickness and precision of action* should be produced; particularly in moving the pieces from one place to another, and preparing for action; and, to attain this object, it is recommended to those who have the care of instructing *horse artillery*, to exercise the men as much as possible in this part of their duty, until they become capable of performing it with the greatest degree of despatch possible. Tousard says, that "it is useless to train the horse cannonier like a dragoon intended for cavalry manœuvres, as this would be diverting him, to no purpose, from his principal object; that it is sufficient if he be well seated on horseback, accustomed to mount and dismount nimbly, to guide his horse freely, without confining him to any particular rank in following the pieces."

Every officer of artillery should consider a knowledge

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of the following manœuvres an indispensable part of his duty; in the performance of which with facility, precision and promptitude, consists nearly the whole science of artillery.

1st. To march in advance and in order of battle.
2d. To retreat in good order and in the same form.
3d. To march in column, advancing or retreating.
4th. To fire upon the enemy, while advancing.
5th. To fire upon the enemy, while retreating.
6th. To form front in any direction. And,
7th. To fire upon the enemy in flank, on either the right or left.

In order to execute these manœuvres, with the utmost celerity, so that the enemy may suffer the effect of an attack, before he can perceive its cause, or the quarter from whence it comes, the use of horses is indispensable; and the rapidity of their motion, in comparison to the ordinary and laborious one of men with drag ropes or bricoles, constitute the whole advantage that HORSE ARTILLERY has over that of FIELD ARTILLERY.

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HORSE ARTILLERY

MANŒUVRES.

The preceding exercise for horse artillery has been so described as to be applicable to the existing regulations of the State of N. Y. for this species of force, which recognize only one piece of cannon to a troop of cavalry. The following manœuvres are described for a company or troop, with eight pieces attached to it, and if practised by troops under these regulations, can only be done by forming eight troops together, one of which should be detailed to work the pieces, and its captain to command the battery. The remaining seven troops should exercise as cavalry.

The battery will be formed into two half batteries; to be designated as the 1st and 2d, or right and left half batteries. The first will consist of the four pieces on the right, and the second of the four pieces on the left of the battery.

Each half battery will be again divided into two sections, and the sections will be numbered from right to left of the whole battery, say 1, 2, 3, 4.

The pieces will, likewise, when in battery, be numbered from right to left, say 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; consequently pieces, Nos. 1 and 2, will constitute the first section; pieces, Nos. 3 and 4, the second section; pieces, Nos. 5 and 6, the third section; and pieces, 7 and 8, the fourth section. Sections, Nos. 1 and 2 will form the first or right half battery; and sections Nos. 3 and 4, the second or left half battery,

The captain commands the whole, and, when the pieces are in battery, should take his station in rear of the centre, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit. The first lieutenant commands the right half battery, and the second lieutenant the left half battery. A non-commissioned officer will be assigned to the com-

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mand of each gun, and will be held responsible for the correctness of the exercise and the movements performed by it; another will have the command and superintendance of the caisson, and will observe that, in performing all the manœuvres it keeps at a proper distance in rear of the piece, except when on a retreat: it will then precede the piece. This disposition of the caissons is different from that observed by some officers of artillery, who consider the principle to be correct, that, in all movements of artillery, the *pieces* should first *all* move off; and after them, *all the caissons;* but, agreeable to the plan adopted by the French artillerists in the late wars in Europe the practice has been deemed most correct for each piece to be followed immediately by its caisson. The reasons for which conclusion, are given at length in Lallemand's treatise on artillery. It is, however, considered sufficient for this work, to state the result of his reasoning without giving his arguments in detail. The leading horses of the caisson, when it follows the piece, should keep within about four paces of the squad of gunners in rear of the gun; and, when on a retreat, the leaders of the piece will keep within four paces of the caisson. In all the manœuvres the greatest care must be taken to prevent the caisson from impeding the piece in any of its movements, and to have it always in a situation to afford the necessary supplies of ammunition.

I. MANŒUVRE.

TO DETACH THE LIMBERS, AND EXTEND THE PROLONGE.

When the column is arrived near to the field, whether it be for excercise or battle,

The captain commands,

HALT.

ATTENTION.

Detach the limber.

Extend the prolonge.

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The commandant of each piece* will then give the word,

DISMOUNT.

And will cause the order to be executed. When each commandant of a piece perceives that the prolonge has been extended, he will give the word,

MOUNT :

And the whole will stand ready to march, when all are mounted. When the order is given,

Column—Forward—MARCH,

Each commandant of a piece will repeat,

MARCH.

II. MANŒUVRE.

THE BATTERY BEING IN ONE COLUMN, TO FORM TWO.

Command by the captain,

ATTENTION.

Take care to form divisions.

Even numbered pieces (that is the 2d, 4th, and 6th, in line)—*To the left oblique*—

MARCH.

These pieces will immediately quit the line of march, each commandant of a piece repeating the word *march*. The commandant of each odd numbered piece, except the leading one in front, (that is the 3d and 5th in the line,) will repeat the word *march* : and close the intervals, made by the even pieces in obliquing to the left. The second piece, will make the leading piece of the second column, and will advance and dress by the piece on the right (No 1 ;) taking care to preserve the same distance between the columns, which is required between the pieces when in battery. All the even

* When the non-commissioned officers give the word for their separate pieces it is understood to be after the commanding officer of each half battery has repeated the order given by the captain.

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pieces will close upon No. 2, to their proper distances. In this manœuvre each caisson will follow its piece at the proper distance.

III. MANŒUVRE.

THE BATTERY BEING IN TWO COLUMNS, TO FORM THEM INTO ONE.

ATTENTION.

Divisions—forward—MARCH.

As soon as the whole is in motion, the captain will order,

Left column—in the intervals of the right column—MARCH.

At this word, the first piece of the right column continues its march, and the first piece of the left checks its pace, and falls in the rear, till its leading horses' heads are even with the wheels of the pieces on the right; every piece of the left column observes the same rule respecting the piece on its right, from first to last; the right column gradually opens the intervals, and keeps the distances, in the same manner as when the even pieces obliqued to form two columns.

When the captain perceives the intervals well and distinctly marked, he gives the order,

Left column to the right oblique—MARCH.

Each commandant of a piece repeats the order; at the word *march*, the left pieces enter the intervals.

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IV. MANŒUVRE.

THE DIVISIONS, MARCHING IN ADVANCE IN TWO COLUMNS,* TO DISPLAY TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT OF THE TWO LEADING PIECES, TO FORM IN ORDER OF BATTLE.

ATTENTION.

To the right and left of the front pieces, take care to display in order of battle.

Divisions—to the right and left display columns—MARCH.

The two front pieces continue to march, and the commandants check their own horses and fall in, in the rear of the wheels, and in a line with them. The commandants of the pieces in the right column (the front piece excepted) will give the word,

To the right oblique—MARCH.

And the commandants of the pieces in the left column, (the front piece excepted) will give the word,

To the left oblique—MARCH.

At the word *march*, which each commandant repeats, the pieces in the two columns will begin the movement. The commandant of the second piece on the right will judge beforehand of the distance he ought to take from the piece on his left, when he arrives in line; and he will then march in conformity to the front pieces, always preserving the same distance. The commandant of the second piece on the left will in like manner judge of his distance from the piece on the right, when he arrives in line; and he will also march in conformity to the front pieces; always preserving the same distances.

During the time which the pieces of the two columns require to arrive at their positions in the line, the aids, who are at the sides of the draft horses will check their speed, and fall in at the rear of the wheels of the piece to which they belong.

In marching in advance in order of battle, it is high-

* Horse Artillery, in order to make its display with the greatest promptitude, should always be in two columns, wherever the ground will admit of such formation.

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ly essential that the line be preserved with the most scrupulous exactness; for, on the accuracy of the line, when marching, depends its accuracy when halted in battery for action; there will then be no time to rectify mistakes and to dress; the line must be perfect at the halt. For this purpose the commandants of the pieces will take special care that they dress in line with each other; and that the leading horses of their respective pieces be at two paces distance from their own horses. Whenever the march is in battle array advancing, the aids of every piece will follow in two files, each file being on a line with the wheels, and covering them, as their file leaders.

V. MANŒUVRE.

THE BATTERY, MARCHING IN ADVANCE AND IN ORDER OF BATTLE, TO CHANGE THE FRONT TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT, CONTINUING THE MARCH ON THE NEW LINE, AND PRESENTING THE SAME ORDER OF BATTLE.

The captain commands,

ATTENTION.

BATTERY—*to the right (or left) wheel*—MARCH.

At the first command (supposing it be to the right) the commandant of each piece will give the word,

To the right wheel.

At the word *march*, they will all repeat—MARCH. The first piece, which serves for a pivot, will make its wheel correctly, turning as near as possible on its right wheel, as a centre; and it will halt a while, until all the pieces on the left shall have come up. The pieces on the left, in forming, will increase their pace, in proportion to their distance from the pivot. When the new line is formed, all will march at the same pace.

The caissons, which march in a line parallel to the battery, turn at the same point with it, and preserve the same distances from their respective pieces, always keeping exactly in their rear.

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VI. MANŒUVRE.

THE BATTERY MARCHING IN ADVANCE AND IN ORDER OF BATTLE TO FORM COLUMNS ON THE TWO PIECES IN THE CENTRE ; THAT IS THE PIECE ON THE LEFT OF THE RIGHT HALF BATTERY, AND THE PIECE ON THE RIGHT OF THE LEFT HALF BATTERY.

Command by the captain.

Attention battery—on the two pieces in the centre, form columns—

MARCH.

At this word, the commandants of the two pieces in the centre give the word,

TROT.

The commandants of the pieces on the right, give the word,

To the left oblique—

MARCH.

And those on the left,

To the right oblique—

MARCH.

The centre pieces go off on a trot, at the word *march*. But the commandants of the other pieces, in succession, give their word only as they find space left by the advance of the pieces which precede them from their right or left, of the left or right half battery.

When the two front pieces have gone over a length of ground sufficient for the column to form in, their commandants will give the word,

WALK.

VII. MANŒUVRE.

THE PIECES MARCHING IN ADVANCE IN ORDER OF BATTLE, TO FORM BATTERY.

Note.—It will be here observed, that, as the carriages are drawn by the trail, the mouths of the guns are always in the rear

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of the horses, consequently, when marching in front, towards an enemy, each piece must be wheeled about to present the mouth of the gun to the enemy; but, as the caissons are kept in the same position, whether in battery or on a march, when the word to form battery is given, they have only to halt without wheeling.

Command by the captain.

Attention divisions—form battery—

MARCH.

At this word, the commandants of pieces will order,

Left—ABOUT.

They will continue the march, obliquing a little to the right. The lieutenant will order all the aids,

Aids—DISMOUNT.

At the same time, the commandant of each caisson will order,

HALT.

When the captain perceives that there is sufficient space between the pieces to give ample room for action, that is, when the leading horses nearly touch those of the aids, he will give the word,

MARCH.

All the commandants of pieces repeat MARCH, and execute the wheel about together.

As soon as the pieces are in battery, and the captain shall have given the word, HALT, every man will go instantly to his post with great vivacity, fix the trail hand spikes* and distribute all the utensils. At the words by the captain,

COMMENCE THE FIRE.

The commandants of pieces will give the word,

IN ACTION.

And proceed to load, point and fire with vigour.

* In manœuvres, the trail handspikes might be kept bolted and keyed in their places; but, on a march, they would be more compact, and less liable to shatter, if they were stowed on the carriage.

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VIII. MANŒUVRE.

THE PIECES MARCHING IN ADVANCE, IN COLUMN, TO FORM BATTERY ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT OF THE TWO FRONT PIECES.

Command by the captain.

Attention—to the right and left of the two front pieces, form battery—

MARCH.

At this word, the commandants of the two front pieces command a wheel to the left about; which brings their muzzles in front, but before they execute the wheel, they will oblique to the right, until they have gained as much space to the right as they are to lose by wheeling to the left; at the same time they give to their aids the words,

HALT.

DISMOUNT.

The caissons of these two pieces will, when the order is to wheel to the left about, *halt*, which will preserve them in their proper situations.

The commadants of the pieces, on the right of the column, will give the word,

To the right oblique—

MARCH.

The commandants of the left column will give the same word to the *left*. The two front pieces having made the wheel-about above described, and placed themselves in battery, will commence firing; the other pieces, as fast as they come up in front, will perform their wheel about, and form on a line with the two centre pieces. Their commandants will command,

HALT.

DISMOUNT.

And go into action in the manner indicated for the two front pieces.

Each caisson will halt when it comes on a line with those of the two front pieces.

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IX. MANŒUVRE.

THE PIECES BEING IN BATTERY, TO MARCH FORWARD ON THE TWO CENTRE PIECES IN COLUMN.

Command by the captain.

Attention—on the two centre pieces in column, forward—MARCH.

At this word the commandants of the two centre pieces give the word,

Left—ABOUT.

The commandants of the pieces on the right give to their pieces the word,

Right—ABOUT.

The commandants of pieces on the left give the word,

Left—ABOUT.

All repeat the word, MARCH. When the two centre pieces have executed their wheel, the commandants give the word,

TROT.

And when they are sufficiently in advance to give room for the columns to form, they will give the word,

WALK.

Each caisson, when its piece has wheeled about, will follow on in its rear, at the proper distance.

X. MANŒUVRE.

THE PIECES BEING IN BATTERY, TO RETREAT IN ORDER OF BATTLE.

The captain commands,

Attention—retreat—MARCH.

The commandants of pieces command,

Aids to horse—MOUNT.

And at the word *march*, the aids take up the line of march in file, abreast of the draught horses, according

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to the march in column. At the command by the captain, the non-commissioned officers, who have charge of the caissons, will see that they wheel about briskly, and precede the battery at such a distance as not to impede or embarrass its movement.

Note.—When marching in retreat, the same attention to the accuracy of the line is necessary, as when marching in advance. The only difference between the march in advance and retreat, is, that in the latter the aids should be on the right and left of the draft horses, instead of following the piece, as directed, when marching in advance.

XI. MANŒUVRE.

THE BATTERY MARCHING IN RETREAT, IN ORDER OF BATTLE, TO FORM UPON THE TWO CENTRE PIECES IN RETREAT, IN COLUMN.

Command by the captain.

ATTENLION—*on the two pieces in the centre, in retreat, form column*—MARCH.

At this command, the commandants of the two centre pieces and those of their caissons, which are now marching in front of the pieces, commands,

TROT.

The commandants of the pieces and their caissons, on the right,* will order,

To the right oblique—MARCH.

And those of the left,

To the left oblique—MARCH.

Each commandant waiting till his piece is unmasked by the preceding ones.

When the commandants of the two centre pieces and their caissons perceive that they have gone over sufficient ground for the columns to form on, they will give the word,

WALK.

* It will be observed that the *right and left of the battery* do not change their denominations by changing from *advance to retreat.*

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XII. MANŒUVRE.

MARCHING IN RETREAT AND IN COLUMN, TO DISPLAY TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT OF THE TWO FRONT PIECES.

Command by the captain.

ATTENTION.

To the right and left of the two front pieces, display column—MARCH.

At this command the commandants of the pieces and caissons of the right column (the first piece excepted) will order,

To the right oblique—MARCH.

Those of the left (the first excepted) will command,

To the left oblique—MARCH.

When each piece and its caisson, as soon as they have obliqued out of the line of the column, will move on a *trot*, until they come on a line with the two front pieces. The officers will be particularly careful to see that the pieces dress well, when they come in line with the two front pieces.

XIII. MANŒUVRE.

TO RETREAT BY HALF BATTERIES IN BATTLE ARRAY.

Command by the captain.

By half batteries from the left—RETREAT.

At this command, the commandants of pieces in the right half battery, will command,

TO ACTION.

When the aids of this half battery will commence their fire and continue it, until the left half battery shall have retreated eighty or ninety yards, as circumstances may require. As soon as the right half battery commences firing, the lieutenant of the left half battery will command,

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Retreat—MARCH.

And when his pieces have retreated eighty or ninety yards, he will command,

HALT.

The aids will take their places at the guns, and the commandants will command,

TO ACTION.

When the lieutenant of the right half battery, observes the left has halted and is ready to commence the fire, he will command,

Retreat—MARCH.

And he will retreat eighty or ninety yards in rear of the left half battery; the lieutenant of which, as soon as he sees that the right has passed him, will command,

FIRE.

And when his pieces have fired 5 or 6 rounds, he will retreat in like manner; and so on, alternately, each half battery firing and retreating, until farther orders. When the captain chooses to unite the half batteries, he will order the half battery farthest in front to halt on line with that in the rear, and will then either cease the fire, or recommence it with the whole.

XIV. MANŒUVRE.

THE BATTERY BEING IN ONE COLUMN TO DETACH THE PROLONGE AND LIMBER THE PIECES.

Supposing the battery to be marching in two columns which should always be the case, where the ground will admit of such order, the first thing will be to form them into one, as directed in the third manœuvre; this being done, the commands are, ATTENTION—DETACH PROLONGE—and LIMBER PIECES. The commandants of pieces give the word DISMOUNT—and they proceed to execute the order When each commandant of a piece sees the carriage fixed upon its limber, he orders the aids to MOUNT, after which the

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lieutenant of each half battery gives the word MARCH; which is repeated by the commandant of each piece, and the column moves on.

Note.—Horse artillery when in battle, should be placed on the flanks of the line, opposite the flanks of the enemy, always choosing the most elevated positions, and directing a diagonal fire on the enemy's lines. It is also used against cavalry by being covered with its own cavalry; then, when at a proper distance, the cavalry opens to the right and left, and unmasks the artillery, which has placed itself in battery, ready to open the fire, the moment it is unmasked. This movement of unmasking the battery should always be made with the greatest rapidity.

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CAVALRY EXERCISE.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE DISCIPLINE OF CAVALRY ADAPTED TO THE USE OF THE VOLUNTEER CORPS OF CAVALRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Carefully compiled from the most approved authors on the subject.

It is not intended, in this sketch of cavalry discipline, to describe a system of *sword exercise ;* but merely to offer a few general remarks, adapted to the practice of the militia ; describing the most approved methods of forming a troop, squadron and regiment of cavalry, with the manner of ranking and sizing the men, and posting the officers ; likewise the method of passing the different reviews.

The sword exercise can only be acquired by long and close application, under the direction and instruction of an experienced master ; and, as persons of this description are seldom found in the militia, the most that can be expected from volunteer corps of cavalry is that the men shall be well mounted, be good horsemen, completely armed and equipt, and that the officers have a knowledge of the formation of the different bodies into which cavalry are formed.

The first and most necessary qualification for a dragoon is to be a good rider ; no man can ever learn the cavalry exercise, until he has first learned to ride well. He should be well acquainted with all the qualities of

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his horse, both good and bad. He should endeavour to improve the first, and correct the last. He should accustom his horse to the report of fire-arms and to the sound of martial music.

Speed, although desirable in a horse for cavalry, is not the greatest recommendation; for those horses are most to be valued which are most tractable, and under the best command of the bit and spur.

A horse to be fit for the ranks, should be perfectly obedient to hand and heel; that is, he ought to have no will of his own, but be able and willing to execute whatever is required of him by his rider. He should stand quiet till mounted; be ready to advance at a walk, trot, canter or gallop, to be reined back, turn to the right, left and about, on his own ground, and to passage to either side, all by the aids of the body, hand and legs. He should also leap both standing and flying; be steady to fire-arms, the sword, and all kind of objects, which would frighten and alarm other horses. Few horses are naturally vicious; they resist and defend themselves more from weakness in some part, or from not knowing what is required of them, than from any other cause; and should, therefore, never be beat or corrected, till it is clearly ascertained that their disobedience is wilful. Gentle means will always succeed best; and many an excellent horse is spoiled and made restiff by being improperly handled.

Every horse may be taught to stand still till mounted; but some patience is required for this purpose. Let a person stand directly before the horse, with a slight hold of both sides of the head-stall of the bridle, and another mount and dismount him twenty times a day, putting the horse into the stable again, without moving him forward, while on his back. The rider ought to pause at every motion, prescribed for mounting, and return to his first position, till the horse is become steady and accustomed to it. He must then be practised on without any person before him, and gradually brought to move forward, or be reined back, when it is asked of him, and not before. Most horses, in the country, are accustomed to leap, but

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many of them do not leap standing; which must be taught them with patience and perserverance. The bar should be put very low or laid on the ground, till they go over it without any hurry and alarm; it should then be raised gradually, but should not be put much above the horses' knees, till they take the leap freely and with method.

If any assistance of the whip be necessary, he should be threatened with it behind, and touched a little at the same time under the knee. All assistance, by raising his head with the hand, should be avoided; and if he is tolerably well suppled, he will soon, of his own accord, balance himself on his haunches. To accustom horses to stand fire, it will be proper, first to fire near the stable door before feeding, and then in the stable, if it can be done without risk of accidents; when out of doors, a person should turn his back to the horse, and, moving slowly from him, flash in the pan first; and then load and fire the pistol, the rider moving gently after him, and affecting to take no notice himself of the fire. When the horse gets accustomed to the flash, smoke and report, the person firing, or more than one, may place themselves at a distance, and face the horse.

They should fire while he advances upon them, but cease, when he comes within twenty or twenty-five yards; the horse may then be ridden up to them and caressed. The pistol may also be put into the manger with his corn, for many horses are as much afraid of the smell of powder as the report of pistol. A horse may be accustomed to the beat of drum, the colours and standard, the glittering of the sword, and the exercise of infantry, by the same means, and without using any force whatever.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF MILITARY TERMS.

RANK AND FILE.

All men abreast of each other are in *rank*; those behind each other are in *file*. *Fifty rank and file* implies fifty privates, but *fifty file* is one hundred men; *a file* being two men.

File leader is, properly speaking, every front rank man who has a man and horse behind him; but is, in fact, the man who goes before the other, when marching.

Filing is marching by two's, generally *a front and rear rank man.*

Single file are the one before the other. *Ranking off* is also by single files; but then the front or rear rank all go off, before the other moves. The use of filing is to pass defiles, lanes or narrow streets, where only two can go abreast, or on a patrole or march, for the ease of small parties, who are often ordered to *open their files*, which is taking both sides of the road and leaving the middle for carriages, &c. *Files* are to be half a horse's length behind each other, unless otherwise ordered. *Rank* means a line formed of men, abreast of each other, who when mounted, are generally four inches asunder. Cavalry are usually drawn up in two ranks, denominated *front and rear rank*; the distance between them from head to croup, four feet, or half a horse's length, which however is rather more. *Rank entire*, is when they are formed in one rank. *Ranks by three*, are every three men, both in the front and rear rank, told off as one, viz. *right centre and left*, and it has this peculiar advantage, that as the breadth of three horses, standing at proper distances in rank, is nearly equal to their depth, they can turn every way on their own ground, by making the rider of the centre horse the centre of the cir-

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cle; and it is by this movement only that cavalry can execute every thing which infantry can, without requiring more ground to their front, flanks, or rear, than what they stand upon.

DIVISION

Is, strictly speaking, the fourth of a squadron, which is told off in four divisions; but this term is applied to any number of men, less than a squadron, half squadron, or troop.

A TROOP.

A troop is generally composed of from thirty to one hundred men. A very good number for volunteer cavalry, is sixty rank and file, including one quarter-master, three sergeants, four corporals, a trumpeter, and a farrier; exclusive of a captain, lieutenant, and cornet, by whom it is commanded.

A SQUADRON

Is generally composed of four troops; is formed without any intervals between them, and commanded by a field officer, or the eldest captain in it.

A REGIMENT

Is composed of eight troops, formed into two squadrons, which, when drawn up in line, have intervals between each, of two horses length, or one fourth the extent of the squadron.

A LINE

Is understood to express several regiments acting together in order of battle, or on parade.

A COLUMN

Is any number of divisions, or parts of a line, placed behind each other.

ECHELLON

May still be considered a column of a particular kind, the divisions of which out flank each other, either the whole of their extent or some part of it. An echellon is either direct or oblique. The direct echellon is formed by the perpendicular and successive march of divisions from line; and the oblique echellon by the wheel, less than the quarter circle of divisions from line.

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INTERVALS AND DISTANCES.

The first is used to express the distance between bodies in line with each other; and the second, that between bodies behind each other.

A strict attention is necessary to this part of cavalry exercise, as nothing shows more evidently the want of discipline in a body of cavalry than an improper observance of the necessary intervals and distances.

ORDER

Expresses the distance between ranks, when in line or on parade.

PIVOT

Is the man who forms the central point of a circle, upon which all wheels are made. Pivots are either moveable or fixed.

FILE CLOSERS,

Is used to express the officers and non-commissioned officers not necessary for manœuvre, in the line, who are placed a horse's length in rear of it.

DRESSING AND COVERING.

Dressing, is forming a horizontal line.

Covering, is forming a perpendicular line, by each man following his file leader.

ATTENTION AND CAUTION.

Attention, pronounced by the commanding officer, not only implies that he is to be listened to with attention, but that not a word is to be spoken, nor a hand moved, after it is heard, without orders.

A caution is every explanatory part of the word of command.

FLANKERS AND SKIRMISHERS.

Their object is to cover the front, flanks, or rear of a regiment or army.

PATROLE

Is a party of men, under an officer or non-commissioned officer, sent out to get information of the motions of an enemy, or to reconnoitre the country. This is a duty cavalry very often have to perform.

POST.

A military post is the situation in which any number of men are placed for attack or defence.

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An officer's post is that which he is to occupy in the regiment, in every position in which it can be put, and unless it is perfectly familiar to him, he does not know his duty.

GUARD.

Any number of men, in constant readiness for duty, or rather on duty, and relieved at stated periods, is called *a guard.*

A captain's guard, is fifty men.
A lieutenant's, is thirty men.
A cornet's, is twenty men.
A sergeant's, is twelve men.
A corporal's, is six men.
Sergeant and corporal's, eighteen men.

MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING.

THE horses being in line, and the men standing by their heads, on the left, will receive the word,

Prepare to—MOUNT.

Three motions.

First motion. Step back with the right foot as far as to bring your right side against the middle of the saddle, turning to the right on the left heel, as you step and bring up the left foot within four inches of the right; at the same time quit the reins with the right hand and seize them with the left, slipping the hand along the reins to the loop, put the fore finger over the right rein of the bridle, the little finger over the left, and grasp a lock of the main with the left hand.

Second motion. Take hold of the stirrup with your right hand, put it towards you and place your left foot therein.

Third motion. Bring your right hand down the right side, and look square across the horse.

MOUNT.

Two motions.

First motion. Bring the right hand smartly upon the

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off part of the cantle of the saddle, and raise yourself straight in the stirrup, the body perpendicular, and look square across the horse.

Second motion. Swing the right leg over the saddle, without rubbing against any thing, shifting the right hand, at the same time seat yourself easily down, and catch the stirrup with the right foot; at the same time, quit the mane with the left hand, and slip back the loop to its proper place.

Prepare to—DISMOUNT.

Two motions.

First motion. With the right hand seize the reins of the bridle, about five or six inches back of your left, and raise them a little towards your breast; at the same time, with the left hand, slip the loop down to the horse's neck, and grasp a lock of the mane with the same hand.

Second motion. Throw the reins out of the right hand down the right side of the horse's neck, and bring the right hand down the right side, at the same time, quit the right stirrup.

DISMOUNT.

Four motions.

First motion. Bring the right hand smartly upon the right holster-cap.

Second motion. Raise yourself up a little and bring the right foot to the left; at the same time, slip the right hand back upon the seat of the saddle, and look square across the horse, the body perpendicular.

Third motion. Sink the body, till the right foot strikes the ground, keeping the right hand upon the seat of the saddle.

Fourth motion. Quit the stirrup with the left foot, stepping it to the front, and turn on the right heel, and bring up the right foot by the side of the left; at the same time, quit the mane and bridle with the left hand, and with the right seize the left rein close to the bit, and look well to the right.

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MILITARY SEAT ON HORSEBACK.

All stiffness must be avoided, as both ungraceful and unsafe; for no muscle can be kept in constant exertion, without loosing its power. Every man, when first put on horsback, has a natural propensity to lean forwards, when he considers himself in any danger of loosing his seat; and this is precisely what throws him out of it. This propensity must therefore be counteracted by much practice, or practice and theory joined together; sit, then, as easy upon your saddle as you would upon a chair; the head and body upright, the shoulders well back, and the chest advanced; the arms from the shoulders to the elbows parallel with, and close to the sides, but not pressed to them; from the elbow to the wrist, horizontal; which will bring the hand three or four inches above the pummel of the saddle, where it ought to be; the back a little bent, and the hips thrown outward, so as to bring the flat or inside of the thigh, in close contact with the saddle; the legs hanging down naturally, and behind the stirrup leather; then raise the toe, sink the heel, and bend the knee sufficiently to allow the stirrup to carry the weight of the leg, which is all it ought ever to do. When the stirrup iron is on the ball of the foot, that is, at the root of the great toe, the knee should be close behind the stirrup leather, and the toe in a perpendicular line with it. The foot is to remain in a natural position, and the toe turned inwards by the thigh, and not from the ancle. The calf of the leg near the horse, but not touching; and the knee though close, is never to be pressed against his side, nor made use of to hold by, as it defeats its purpose, by raising the rider on the saddle, and throwing him out of his seat: the great point is to preserve the balance of the body, usually called the equilibrium. When that is lost, or in danger of being lost, and on all occasions of plunging, rearing, leaping, or any unexpected motion of the horse, the proper grasp is by the thigh and calf of the leg, but that is not to be held lon-

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ger than is necessary, and is never recurred to, except to preserve or restore the proper seat. What is termed the *hand* in horsemanship is of infinite consequence; and more depends upon the dexterous management of it than can be conceived by any but a good rider. In holding the reins, the nails should be opposite the center of the body, and seen by the rider when he looks down; the thumb pressing the reins on the first joint of the fore finger, should cross the body and point a little towards the horse's right ear, which will give a proper bend to the wrist. The arm from the shoulders should be flexible, but never drawn behind the body, and upon many occasions must be steadied against it; the two first fingers closed, and the two others lightly so. The little finger being between the reins of the curb, which a dragoon ought always to ride with, will feel every motion of the horse's mouth, and cannot be moved without being felt and obeyed by a well broke horse. For this reason the hand ought not to move with the body, even in a rought trot, but be kept so steady that a glass of water would not be spilt.

OF AIDS IN HORSEMANSHIP.

Aids are given by the hand and leg, accompanied by corresponding motions of the body; *corrections and animations* are by the spur, the whip and the voice; but the two last dragoons have nothing to do with, and horses must be taught to disregard them when mounted. As an aid, the spur is unnecessary, unless the horse should not obey the leg, and then it must be slightly given. When it is applied for animation, it should be done vigorously, by closing the legs, dropping the toe, and pressing the rowel just behind the girth till the horse obey it; but if for correction, the leg must be taken from the horse's side, and the spur struck against him with more or less violence according to the occasion.

When the dragoon is commanded to *advance*, his first

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motion will be to raise the hand a little, to feel the horse's mouth, and prepare him for what you require of him ; then turn the nails downward, so as to give two or three inches more rein, and close the calves of both legs : when the horse moves forward, take off your legs, and replace your hand quietly in its former position.

When the command is to *halt*, turn the nails upwards, press the elbow to the side, approach the calves of the legs, throw the body back till the horse stop, and then replace every thing as it was before.

To *rein back*, raise the hand a little, and draw it to the centre of the body, bending a little forward, till the horse obey ; use the calves of the legs only to keep him straight, if he should throw his croup out to one side or the other. In reining back when commanded to *halt*, close the legs, and replace your hand in its former position, taking off the legs as soon as the horse stops. There are three ways of turning a horse : first, upon his center, when he moves both fore and hind feet ; secondly, upon his fore feet, when the hind feet describe the circle, or any part of it : and thirdly, upon his hind feet, when the fore feet describe that circle. This last is seldom necessary in dragoon riding ; the two first being generally used. In turning on your own ground, it is not only usual, but easiest to move both the shoulders and the croup at the same time, and to bring the horse's fore feet where his hind ones stood. In *wheeling to the right*, raise the hand a little, carry it over to the right, and close the right leg just behind the girth ; and in *wheeling to the left*, raise your hand a little as before, and carry it to the left, with the knuckles up, turning your head and body a little to the left, and closing the left leg. When performed, take off the leg and replace the hand. *Turning or wheeling to the right or left about*, is performed in the same manner, by continuing the aids till the half circle is made.

Passaging, which is used to take ground to the right or left, without altering the dressing of the rank is performed as follows :—

To the right passage, or to the right take ground by passage.

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Raise the bridle hand to prevent the horse from going forward, and carry it over to the right, till you put the horse's shoulders in motion; close the left leg so as to bring up the croup, which the shoulders must always precede; turn your head to the right, and lay the weight of your body on that side; continue these aids till you are halted, when it will be necessary to replace your hand, to take off the left leg, and close the right simultaneously, to stop the croup, and keep the horse straight.

Passaging to the left is performed by inverse means to those used in moving to the right, by bringing the bridle hand to the left, and using the right leg to carry on the croup.

In passaging to either the right or left, the man and horse should always both look the way they are intended to move.

CHANGING THE PACE OF A HORSE.

The manner in which a horse is made to change his pace, is generally so well understood by yeoman and volunteer corps of cavalry generally speaking, that it may perhaps be deemed superfluous to offer any instructions on this head; nevertheless, some theory may not be amiss even here. If the pace is wanted to be changed from a walk to a trot, feel the horses mouth a little more, without raising the hand, while you close both legs; and if this is continued steadily, the horse will continue to trot, however much he may be animated. If it is wished to make him gallop, raise the hand a little, and give him more rein, rather suddenly; at the same time closing the leg opposed to the one you want him to lead with, or close both legs and turn his head that way.

If the change is to be from a walk to a gallop, collect him well, and while he is made to feel the legs, ease the hand three or four inches; and in both cases, when on the gallop, feel his mouth again gently.

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If a horse is not sufficiently broke to hand and heel, he will require stronger aids to strike into a gallop, and to do this, his head must be raised by increasing the support, or the legs, or even the spur applied, till he offers to gallop, and then the hand must be eased.

OF LEAPING EITHER STANDING OR FLYING.

A knowledge of the true principles of leaping a horse, is considered as a very necessary qualification in yeoman or volunteer cavalry, for without this they would be subject to many inconveniences. Leaping horses is more or less practised by persons in the country, but the true principles upon which this is done, are nevertheless very little understood; and in nothing is a horse more likely to be injured, than an attempt made to leap him by an unskilful rider. The manner of leaping a horse may be reduced to almost mathematical exactness; but a considerable degree of patience and attention is necessary to attain this object to perfection.

It must first be observed, that a horse of a moderate size, taking a high standing leap; say four feet, for instance, doubles up his fore legs and stretches forward his knees, which, though he at the same time sinks his croup, by bending his houghs, will not place his back at more than an angle of forty-five degrees on rising. The inclination, it is true, will be greater when he grounds, especially if he throws up his hind legs to bring them over the bar, instead of chucking them under him, as some horses do. If, therefore, the rider can keep a firm grasp with his legs and thighs, and preserve the equilibrium of his body, so as to keep it in a perpendicular or vertical position with the ground, during the whole operation, he cannot possibly be moved from his seat. When the horse is sufficiently broke to leap in hand, all the rider has to do is to attend to his *seat*, his *balance*, and his *hand*. With respect to the first, as the horse rises, he should close the

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calves of his legs just behind the girths, drop his heels, turn his toes a little outwards, keep the knees close, but not cling by them, and sit upright, and the grasp must be kept until the hind feet are on the ground over the bar. There should be no pressure on the stirrups in this situation: if there were, the seat would be infallibly lost at grounding. No other *balance* is necessary, but to preserve the body perpendicularly with the ground; and for this purpose, it must take the motions corresponding to those of the horse. When he rises, the chest may be advanced a little; but the back must continue straight or hollowed, and never rounded.

When he passes the bar, the body will be quite upright, and by leaning back as he grounds, the shoulders will at last come very near his croup. The *hand* should be placed very low, and kept so throughout; the snaffle only should be used for leaping, and the reins should be held about six inches longer than common. The horse's mouth should be felt very gently when he rises, and the hand kept ready to bring him back again, if he should get over one leg and not the other. The greatest caution is necessary in attempting to assist a horse with the *hand* in leaping; and more mischief is done by this, than any thing else. Most horses leap best and safest with a loose rein. Horses are frequently much injured, and in fact sometimes ruined, by an injudicious attempt of the rider to assist them with his hand in leaping. The less *hand*, therefore, that is used in leaping, the better; for none but very good riders can make it of service to the horse.

In flying-leaping, a horse's mouth should, indeed, be felt the whole time, and he ought to be supported in grounding, with the hand advanced, and very low. The principles already mentioned for the *seat*, apply equally to flying-leaping, but much less inclination of the body is required, as a horse generally describes a segment of a circle, and takes off or rises at the same distance from the bar as he grounds on the other side.

It ought to be strongly impressed on the mind of every man, intended for a dragoon, that he cannot learn

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riding by *theory* alone; and, though it may be useful to study the true principles of horsemanship. All the books that ever were written on this subject will not make a *rider* without *practice*.

RIDING AT EASE, OR RISING IN THE STIRRUP.

The following general rules will be observed in riding in this manner; take the common dragoon seat, that has been already fully described; keep the heels well down, the toes turned a little outwards, and grasp moderately with the hams; let the pressure be equal on every part, from the middle of the thigh downwards, and not on the stirrups alone; keep the body well poised on this support, and push the breach forward to avoid the horse's croup, instead of raising it perpendicularly from the saddle. It need scarcely be mentioned, that all motion of the hands or arms is ungraceful, useless, and hurtful to the horse's mouth. In galloping, it requires only to advance the chest, so as to raise the breach from the saddle; and this is far preferable to the common mode of standing in the stirrups with the feet home, as the balance must then be preserved by the knees only, and a strong pull at the horse's head.

SWORD EXERCISE ON HORSEBACK.

Prepare to draw—SWORDS.

Two motions.

First. Bring the right hand over the left arm, and put it through the sling; twist the sling round the wrist by one or two turns of the hand outwards, and seize the hilt of the sword, the back of the hand uppermost.

Second. Draw it out of the scabbard till the hand is on a line with the elbow, which must be very little raised.

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Draw—SWORDS.

Two motions.

First. Draw the sword quite out of the scabbard, with the edge to the front; extend the arm; raise the point higher than the hilt; turn the wrist to the left, the nails towards the body, and bring the hand to the right breast, with the thumb under the chin, the edge of the sword to the left, the blade perpendicular, and the flat to the *front.*

Second. Bring it smartly down, till the hand is horizontal with the elbow, the blade still perpendicular, and the edge toward the horse's left ear, which gives an easy bend outwards to the wrist.

Slope—SWORDS.

One motion

Raise the hand a little, and drop the point over the right shoulder.

Carry—SWORDS.

One motion.

Drop the hand, and bring the sword again to a perpendicular position.

Prepare to return—SWORDS.

Two motions.

First. Carry the hand to the hollow of the left shoulder, the back of it to the front.

Second. Drop the point behind that shoulder, and by sliding the sword gently down the arm, without lowering the right hand, enter the point into the scabbard.

Return—SWORDS.

Two motions.

First. Thrust it down till the sword is carried home in to the scabbard.

Second. Quit the sling and bring the right hand across the body to its place, on the right thigh.

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THE SWORD SALUTE.

This should be done with as much ease and gracefulness as possible. There should be very little motion of the arm from the elbow upwards. When the officer to be saluted approaches within two horses' length on the right, raise the hand till the thumb comes opposite the chin, and by a quick turn of the wrist only, bring the sword to a poise, the flat full to the front; place the thumb on the ear of the guard; ease the fingers, and let the hilt rest in the hollow of the hand, holding the gripe between the fore finger and thumb; from this position, and without advancing the elbow, let the arm and sword fall gracefully forward, passing the blade down near the horse's shoulder, till the point falls before the horseman's knee, he sitting erect in his seat, and looking the officer saluted directly in the face, and continuing this position until the officer has passed a horse's length. In recovering the sword, the point must be raised, and, without advancing the arm, the hilt brought again opposite the chin to a poise, with the flat to the front, and the point upright; from this position, turning the edge to the front, it is brought down to the *carry*.

SWORD EXERCISE.

The *six divisions* of the sword exercise should first be taught on foot, and afterwards on horseback, standing, and then flying, or at speed, by the following words of command.

ATTENTION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Assault.
Left protect.

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Right protect.
Prepare to guard.
Front give point.
Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Slope swords.

SECOND DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Assault.
Guard.
Bridle arm protect.
Sword arm protect.
St. George.
Rear cut.
Guard.
Slope swords.

THIRD DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Assault.
Guard.
Horse's near-side protect.
Horse's off-side protect.
Cut one, two, and one.
Left protect.
Right protect.
Prepare to guard.
Front give point.
Cut one.
Guard.
Slope swords.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
On your right to the front parry.
Cut two and one.
Right give point.
Prepare to guard.
Left give point.

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Cut three and four.
Guard.
Slope swords.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Left cut one and two.
Right cut one and two.
Left give point.
Prepare to guard.
Right give point.
Cut five and six.
Guard.
Slope swords.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Right give point.
Cut one and two
Left parry.
Left protect.
Right protect.
Front give point.
Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Slope swords.

When the dragoon has acquired a knowledge of the six divisions (the most important part of which is comprehended in the *assault*, which combines the six cuts) he may then be taught the attack and defence as follows

---

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

OFFENSIVE

Commands.

1st. Cut one at the horse's head near side.
2d. Cut two at the horse's head off side.
3d. Cut one at the adversary's head off side

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4th. Parry cut three by sinking the guard.
5th. Cut one at the thigh or body off side.
6th. Cut one at the sword arm.
7th. Cut two at the bridle arm from the rear.
8th. Cut one at the back of the head.
9th. Cut two at the face near side.
10th. Cut one at the horse's head near side.

DEFENSIVE
Commands.

1st. Near side protect.
2d. Horse's off side protect.
3d. Left protect, and return cut three at the antagonist's wrist.
4th. Right protect, low and return, cut six at the adversary's neck.
5th. Sword arm protect.
6th. Bridle-arm protect.
7th. Left protect hanging guard.
8th. Right protect.
9th. Near side protect, and return cut six at sword arm.

IN PURSUIT.

ATTACK.

st Guard.
2d. Right give point at the small of the back.
3d. Cut one, at the back of the head.
4th. Cut two, at the face.
5th. Cut one, at the horse's head near side.

DEFENCE.

1st. Bridle arm protect.
2d. Left parry.
3d. Left protect, hanging guard.
4th. Right protect, near side.
5th. Horse's near side protect.

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Having given the words of command that are used in learning the sword exercise, with the order in which the same is to be performed ; this is considered as all that is necessary on this head, *for what has already been said on riding, applies with still greater propriety to the exercise of the sword ; as this cannot possibly be learned but by practice, under the direction and instruction of an experienced master.* Still, it may not be deemed improper to offer some general observations on the use of the broad sword. The principles regulating the use of the broad sword, are, to be *on guard* in the position best adapted for defence ; to carry an edge as far as it will do execution without deranging that guard, and no farther ; to turn the edge by the wrist only, in such a manner as, whether up, or down, or across, the back or the flat may never be presented. To parry every thing with the edge, except the bayonet, which must be warded off with the back of the sword ; and to practise exactly what is to be done and resorted to in real action, in order to acquire the habit of cutting, thrusting, and parrying mechanically, and without previously considering the manner of doing it.

A target of a moderate size placed against a wall, on which are traced in strong lines, the six cuts supposed to be made at the face, and also outside of the target on the wall the line which the point of the sword describes in combining one cut with another, will be found very useful for practice; care should be taken to keep the arm all the while at *the guard*, and to make the *assault* merely by the turn of the wrist. One other remark is proper to be made here, viz. that, during the rencounter, the swordsman will keep his attention steadily fixed on his antagonist's eye, this will give him a more certain indication of what he is to expect, than watching the motion of his arm or sword, because he will always look where he means to strike.

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MANUAL EXERCISE OF THE PISTOL ON HORSEBACK.

The troop being drawn up to drill in one rank, at a sufficient distance from each other to allow the horses to wheel to the right and left without interfering with each other, the first command will be,

Prepare to draw—PISTOLS.

Pass the right hand down to the holster, unbutton the cap, and take hold of the butt of the pistol.

Draw—PISTOL.

Draw the pistol out of the holster, taking care not to open the pan to lose the priming if charged. If not charged, bring it to the *advance* with the muzzle up, and the hand over the ribgt holster.

PRIME AND LOAD.

Lay the barrel of the pistol into the left hand without altering the hold of the bridle, and hold it close to the guard, push back the hammer with the thumb of the right hand, the fingers shut; take a cartridge out of the box with the finger and thumb, bite off the end, and shake some powder into the pan, shut the pan with the three last fingers placed behind the hammer, and at the same time turn the back of the bridle hand uppermost, which will bring the muzzle upright; shake in the powder and push the paper and ball after it; seize the ramrod with the finger and thumb, draw it half out, and lay hold of it back-handed; ram down the cartridge; return the ramrod; drop the muzzle, seize the butt, and bring the pistol to the *advance*, the muzzle up, and the hand over the right holster.

Make—READY.

Lay the barrel again into the left hand, and cock the pistol with the thumb or with the second finger, bringing it again to the *advance*.

PRESENT.

Present the pistol at the height of the shoulder over the horse's head, and the arm extended.

FIRE.

Draw the trigger with the second finger, or with the

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two first fingers, and immediately bring the pistol into the left hand to the loading position, and half cock with the second finger.

Shut—PAN.

Lay the pistol again in the bridle hand, and shut the pan by placing the three last fingers on the back of the hammer.

Return—PISTOLS.

The pistol is to be returned in the same manner as it is drawn, taking care, on pushing it down, not to let the cock catch upon the holster, and consequently cock it.

The pistol exercise can seldom be practised to advantage on horseback by militia; as horses, not accustomed, will seldom stand to admit of it.

And in actual service, a horseman, who ought always to have his pistols charged, fires but once, and then returning his pistol as speedily as possible, prepares to make or receive the assault with the sword.

METHOD OF FORMING A TROOP OF CAVALRY.

THE following method of parading a troop of cavalry is described by Colonel Henry Arcularius.

"The men being assembled on the troop parade, a sergeant and two men are posted fronting on the required direction, with a trumpeter a few yards on the right, as a point of formation in the alignment.

"At the trumpet signal, the men fall in, the tallest first, and so on successively, until the shortest man and horse are on the extreme left. Every man as he falls in, will dress to the hand he forms to, and preserve an interval of four inches from the file on his right. If the troop be to drill or to act in single ranks, its present formation is as good as any other; but, if the habitual order of two ranks be required, then it must be ranked and sized."

To do this the order will be given,

Number yourselves into first and second divisions, beginning on the right.

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When the first file will say *first*, the second, *second*, the third, *first*, the fourth, *second*, and so on alternately, to the left of the troop. The command will then be,

First divisions—Horse's length to the front—
MARCH.

At the word *march*, the first division will close up to the first file on the right, the second will face to the left, turn to the right about, and form a line with the first division, facing the front.

The troop is then formed in one rank, with the tallest on the right and left, and the shortest in the center. If it then be required to form two ranks, it is done in the following manner: count each division into two equal subdivisions, and number them from right to left, 1, 2, 3, 4.

The order is then given,

Second and third subdivisions—two horses' length to the front—
MARCH.

They move to the front and halt: the officer then commands,

First and fourth subdivisions—passage to the center—
MARCH.

At this command, the last mentioned subdivisions close up to the center, in rear of the second and third subdivisions, the officer observing that the files cover each other properly; the troop is now counted off into two half ranks, and four quarter ranks, and the officers posted as follows:

POSITIONS OF THE OFFICERS WHEN IN TWO RANKS ON TROOP DAYS.

The captain two horses' length in front of the right of the troop.

The first lieutenant, the same distance in front of the left of the troop.

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The second lieutenant, the same distance in front of the center.

The cornet, on the left of the second lieutenant.

The first sergeant, on the right of the front rank.

The second sergeant, on the left of the front rank.

The third sergeant, a horse's length in rear of the first half rank.

The fourth sergeant, the same distance in rear of the second half rank.

The corporals, on the right and left of each half rank, in the rear rank, and according to height.

The positions of the officers, when in one rank, is the same as when in two.

POSITIONS OF THE OFFICERS, MARCHING IN COLUMN OF QUARTER RANKS WITH THE RIGHT IN FRONT, AND THE TROOP IN SINGLE RANK.

When the troop is to do duty in one rank (as is generally the case in militia) they will be divided into two half ranks, and four quarter ranks, and the quarter ranks, if consisting of six or more, into *ranks by threes or fours*, as may be convenient; and when the troop is marching in column of quarter ranks, the captain will be one horse's length in front of the first quarter rank.

The first lieutenant, in front of the second quarter rank.

The second lieutenant, in front of the fourth quarter rank.

The cornet, in the center of the column.

The first sergeant, on the left of the first quarter rank.

The second sergeant, on the left of the fourth.

The third sergeant, on the left of the second.

The fourth sergeant, on the left of the third and *the corporals*, on the right of each quarter rank, according to their height.

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POSITIONS OF THE OFFICERS, WHEN IN COLUMN OF QUARTER RANKS, WITH THE TROOP FORMED IN TWO RANKS.

The captain, in front of the column.

The first lieutenant, in front of the second quarter rank.

The second lieutenant, in rear of the column.

The cornet, in rear of the first quarter rank.

The first sergeant, on the left of the first quarter rank, covered by one of the corporals.

The second sergeant, on the left of the second quarter rank, covered also by a corporal.

The third and fourth sergeants, will act as supernumeraries, and march in rear of each quarter rank, and the two other corporals will march on the right of the front rank.

POSITIONS OF THE OFFICERS WHEN PASSING A REVIEW.

When the troop wheels into column, to pass in review, the sergeants who are to march in the line, will take post on the right of their quarter ranks, this being a deviation from the established position; and for this purpose, the corporals on the right and left, as before, and the other officers situated the same as in open column of quarter ranks, right in front, whether in one rank or two.

POSITION OF THE OFFICERS IN SQUADRON, WHETHER IN ONE RANK OR TWO.

The captain on the right of his troop in the front rank.

The first lieutenant on the left in the front rank.

The second lieutenant and *cornet* in the center, in front rank.

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The sergeants and *corporals* the same as on troop days.

FORMATION OF A SQUADRON.

First captain's troop on the right of the squadron.
Second, on the left of the squadron.
Third, on the left of the right grand division.
Fourth, on the right of the left grand division.
If more than four troops, the youngest troop, or that which is lowest in rank or highest in number, falls in the centre of the squadron.

FORMING A REGIMENT.

In forming a regiment of cavalry, the two squadrons of which it is composed will each be formed separately by itself, without reference to the other, and then to form the regiment, the oldest squadron will parade on the right, and the youngest on the left, and the positions of the officers will be as follows:

Colonel, four horses' length in front of the center.
Lieutenant colonel, two horses' length in front of the center of the first squadron.
Major, two horses' length in front of the center of the second squadron.
The adjutant on the left of the regiment, dressed with the front rank. The other commissioned staff officers on the right, dressed also with the front rank.
The trumpeters equally divided to the flanks.

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TO OPEN RANKS FOR THE STANDING REVIEW.

Command by the colonel.

Rear rank—open order—

MARCH.

At the word *march*, the rear rank will rein back one horse's length to the rear, and dress: the commissioned officers, with the bearers of the colours, will advance one horse's length, in front of the front rank, and dress by the center: when not paraded with infantry, they will advance two horses' length to the front.

TO PASS THE STANDING REVIEW.

The ranks being at open order, and the officers advanced to the front, await the approach of the reviewing officer, and when he arrives within three horses' length of the right, he is received with a salute by the music; and as he passes in front of the line, the officers severally begin their salute, as he arrives within two horses' length of their right, and will have finished it, when he shall have passed two horses' length. The standards of the cavalry are not to be dropped in any review; when the general passes, the left flank of the line to return in rear; the officers will wheel to the right about, and see that the men remain steadfast in their places, without turning their heads to the right or left; any unsoldier-like conduct of this kind, must be severely reprimanded.

THE PASSING REVIEW.

The regiment having been reviewed by the general, will, when he has taken a proper station for that purpose, pass in review before him in the following manner:

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The colonel will command.

Rear rank—close order—

MARCH.

The rear rank will close up to its proper distance, and the officers go to their places in line.

Caution by the colonel.

The regiment will wheel into column, to pass in review.

Command by the colonel,

By quarter ranks—right wheel—

MARCH.

*Column—forward—*MARCH.

As soon as the line has wheeled into column, to pass in review, the sergeants will take post on the right flank of the quarter ranks, to which they belong, and be particular that the right flanks dress; as that is then the governing flank. Each officer commanding a quarter rank, as he arrives within four horses' length of the reviewing officer will command,

Open order—MARCH.

When the rear rank will slacken their pace, and take the distance of two horses' length to the rear, or half the distance between their own quarter rank and the one immediately in rear. This must be particularly attended to, in order to prevent the column from extending beyond wheeling distance. They will again close order, when past the officer two horses' length. The non-commissioned officers will pass in review, with their swords at a carry. The commissioned officers will pass the salute with the sword, when within two horses' length of the front of the reviewing officer. When the colonel has saluted, he will wheel out of the column, and take post on the right of the general, a horse's length to the rear; and the major will take post in front of the column, and lead them into line on the original ground.

If the infantry pass in review at the same time, the cavalry colonel will take post on the right of the infantry colonel.

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RIFLE EXERCISE.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The habits generally of the citizens of the United States are considered as affording peculiar facilities for the acquirement of great proficiency in the exercise of the rifle. This fire-arm is, of all others, when in the hands of a partizan warrior or good marksman, the most sure and deadly in its effects; but, to acquire a perfect knowledge of the use of it, a country residence is almost indispensably necessary. Persons may, in cities and towns, become expert marksmen, and learn the manual exercise of the rifle, but these, although necessary qualifications, are very far from being all that a man has to acquire, to be considered a proficient in the use of this fire-arm. There are two very important objects to be acquired by a rifleman.

The first is to be enabled to make a shot that will take effect; and the second to make that shot without being discovered.

The first things to be attended to, in acquiring these objects, are to have the piece always in good order, to know how to load it properly, and to acquire the knowledge of shooting straight, which can easily be done by repeated and careful exercise of firing at a mark, by any one, in any place, town or country.

The second object, the art of choosing a place of security from which to make his fire, the rifleman can only hope to acquire, with success, by a residence in those country places which afford the proper situations to learn this part of his duty.

There is a degree of hardihood, and ability to endure fatigue, necessary to be possessed by riflemen, which

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are seldom to be met with in the inhabitants, generally speaking, of cities and towns. Persons, whose daily occupations have accustomed them to hardships and fatigues, are the best calculated for riflemen; and rifles are the kind of fire-arms which should be exclusively made use of by the militia on our frontiers. The great advantage which the rifle, when in the hands of a frontier settler, possesses over the musket, is too evident not to be at once perceived by the most casual observer.

The following exercise for riflemen is extracted from Colonel Gardner's "Compend of U. S. Tactics," and by permission of that gentleman, inserted in this work.

MANUAL EXERCISE FOR THE RIFLE.

OF SHOULDERED ARMS.

The position of the soldier.

The heels on the same line, as near each other as the conformation of the man will admit; the feet forming with each other an angle something less than a right one, and turned out equally; the knees straight, but not stiff; the body perpendicular on the haunches and leaning forward.

The rifle is carried in the right hand, at arm's length, as in *advanced arms;* the cock resting upon the little finger; the thumb upon the guard and fore-finger under it; the upper part of the barrel close to the hollow of the shoulder; the butt pressing upon the right thigh, and the left hand flat upon the left thigh.

Present—ARMS.

Two motions.

First motion. The rifle is raised with the right hand, opposite to the left eye, the ramrod to the front; the cock as high as the lowest waistcoat button; at the same time, the rifle is grasped with the left hand, so that the little finger may touch the hammer spring, the thumb

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upwards, along the stock; the fore part of the arm held close to the body, without constraint, remaining steady to the front, without stirring the feet.

Second motion. The rifle is taken by the right hand at the swell of the stock, between the fore-finger and thumb, the other fingers shut, the knuckles upward.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Two motions.

First motion. The rifle is brought quickly across the body to the right side; the left hand seizing it smartly, as high as the shoulder, the right slipping round into the original position when shouldered.

Second motion. The left hand quits the rifle, and is promptly brought, as before, upon the left thigh.

Order—ARMS.

Two motions.

First motion. The left hand seizes the rifle, even with the right shoulder, the rifle being raised by the right hand, about two inches.

Second motion. The right hand quits its hold, grasps the rifle round the muzzle, and brings it gently to the ground, even with the toe of the right foot; the wrist pressing against the side, and eldow as close as possible; the left hand, as the rifle goes to the ground, is brought upon the left thigh.

Shoulder—ARMS.

The rifle is thrown at once into the right shoulder, by a jerk of the right hand; the left catches it, till the right seizes the rifle at the proper place, and is then instantly brought to its original position on the left thigh; but this must be done with the quickness of one motion.

In the performance of every motion, and more particularly of this, the greatest care is to be taken to prevent the rifle falling to the ground, as it is an arm easily damaged. And in the field, where time and opportunity cannot always be found to repair it, the service of a rifleman may be lost by every such instance of inattention.

Support—ARMS.

One motion.

The rifle is brought across the body, with the guard

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upward, by bending the right arm, the left hand is laid across the right.

Carry—ARMS.

The rifle is brought smartly on the right side, and the left hand on the left thigh.

Trail—ARMS.

Two motions.

First motion. The left hand seizes the rifle at the second pipe; the right seizes it close over the sight and trails it on the right side, at arm's length.

Second motion. The left hand falls back to the left thigh.

Order—ARMS.

Two motions.

First motion. The rifle slides gently through the right hand to the ground.

Second motion. When even with the right toe, the right hand grasps the muzzle, as before described in the order.

Trail—ARMS.

One motion.

The right hand seizes the rifle as low as possible, without constraint; then raises and catches it just above the sight.

Shoulder—ARMS.

One motion.

The rifle is brought up to the advance, as from the order.

PLATOON EXERCISE FOR THE RIFLE.

Prepare to—LOAD.

Two motions.

First motion. The rifle is raised about two inches, by the right hand, and brought forward, a little from the shoulder; at the same time, the left hand is brought briskly across the body, and seizes the rifle with a full grasp, even with the shoulder.

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Second motion. The soldier half faces to the right, and in the motion, brings down the rifle to an horizontal position; the left hand supports it at the swell of the stock, the elbow resting against the side, the right thumb against the hammer, and elbow pressing against the butt; the lock inclining a little to the body, to prevent the powder from falling out.

LOAD.

Two motions.

First motion. The pan is pushed open by the right thumb; the right hand then seizes the cartridge with the three first fingers, and draws it from the pouch.

Second motion. The cartridge is brought to the mouth and placed between the two first right double teeth; the end twisted off and brought close to the pan.

PRIME.

Two motions.

First motion. The priming is shaken into the pan; in doing which, look to the powder, by bending the head.

Second motion. The pan is shut by the third and little finger; the right hand then slides behind the cock, and holds the small part of the stock between the third and little finger, and ball of the hand.

ABOUT.

One motion.

The soldier half faces to the left; the rifle is brought, with the barrel outwards, sliding it with care through the left hand to the ground; the butt is placed between the heels, the barrel between the knees, which must be bent for that purpose; the left hand takes hold near the muzzle, the thumb stretched along the stock; the cartridge is put into the barrel, and the ramrod seized with the fore finger and thumb of the right hand.

Draw—ROD.

One motion.

The ramrod is drawn out by the right hand, the left quits the rifle and grasps the ramrod the breadth of a hand from the bottom, which is sunk one inch into the barrel.

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HOME.

One motion.

The cartridge is forced down by both hands; the left then seizes the rifle about six inches from the muzzle; the soldier stands upright again, and seizes with the thumb and fore finger the small end of the ramrod.

RETURN.

One motion.

The ramrod is drawn out, and returned by the right hand, which then seizes the rifle below the left.

SHOULDER.

Two motions.

First motion. The right hand brings the rifle to the right shoulder, turning the guard outwards; the left seizing it above the hammer spring.

Second motion. The right takes its proper hold, round the small of the stock, and the left is drawn quickly to the left thigh.

After the men have been taught to load their pieces, by these separate words of command, the officer should then practice them in loading by only using the single command.

LOAD.

To execute this command, they will go through each motion, as above described; in doing which, particular care will be taken, that no motion be omitted, and that the men acquire a habit of loading *well*, rather than *quick*.

TO FIRE ON THE SPOT, IN CLOSED RANKS.

The following words of command will be given.

Note. Riflemen are ranked and sized, told off, and formed into company in the same manner as infantry in two ranks.

The company will fire.

COMPANY.

At this word, the right hand file of each platoon takes three paces to the front, the rear rank man steps to the right of his file leader.

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READY.

At this word, the rifle of each man advanced on the right of platoons, is brought by the right hand before the center of the body; the left seizes it so that the little finger rests upon the hammer spring, and the thumb stretches along the stock, raising it to the height of the mouth; the right thumb on the cock, and the fingers under the guard; when cocked, which must be done gently, the right hand grasps the small of the stock.

AIM.

The rifleman half faces to the right; the butt is placed in the hollow of the right shoulder; the right foot steps back about eighteen inches behind the left; the left knee bent; the body brought well forward; the left hand without having quitted its hold, supports the rifle close before the lock; the right elbow raised even with the shoulder, the fore finger on the trigger; the head bent and cheek resting on that of the rifle; the left eye shut; the right taking aim through the sight; as soon as the rifleman has fixed upon his object, he fires without waiting for any command. When he has fired, the right hand quits its hold in facing to the right about; the left swings the rifle round into an horizontal position with the barrel downwards; the rifleman resumes his post in the platoon, and in fronting to the left about, brings his rifle into the position to prime and load; half cocks and proceeds to load; going through the motions as prescribed, without farther words of command. After the first file of the company has fired, resumed its place in line, and commenced loading, the second file will step out in front, and in like manner proceed to *make ready, aim and fire;* then the third, fourth, and so on, until the whole company have fired. This part of the rifle exercise, the men should be taught to perform at the sound of the bugle. The officers must invariably remain in the line, during the firing, and on no account stir from the spot, that they may preserve the alignment; and when the signal to cease firing is given, and every man loaded and shouldered, they will dress their platoons.

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TO LOAD AND FIRE, KNEELING, SITTING, OR LYING.

A rifleman should know how to load and fire in every situation, whether *kneeling, sitting, or lying;* but before pointing out the manner in which this is done, I will offer a few remarks on the object had in view, in teaching men this part of the rifle exercise. In the first place, it will at once be taken for granted, that when a rifleman places himself in either a *kneeling, sitting, or lying position*, it is for the purpose of preventing his enemy from observing him; consequently, he should keep himself as close to the ground as possible, and when loading his piece, be careful not to expose his arms more than is absolutely necessary; at the same time, he must be sure to load his piece well. In performing the exercise, therefore, about to be described, the officers will particularly observe, that the men do not slight any of their motions, but that they do actually perform every part of them carefully; and not more than three men should be taught this part of the exercise at a time.

TO LOAD WHEN KNEELING.

The position of the soldier is on the right knee, with the right leg thrown back; the left side of the knee directly in rear of the right side of the left foot; the left leg perfectly perpendicular.

After firing, the soldier comes to the priming position, as follows: the piece in line with the haunch, the elbow as close to the body as possible: after priming, bring round the piece to the left side, and throw the butt to the rear, so that the barrel may be close to the left thigh, and the muzzle three inches behind the left knee. The left hand moves the rifle from the right side to the left, and the right hand is brought across the body to accomplish the loading; after loading, the piece is raised and advanced to the front by the left hand, and the position for making ready, the same as for priming, resumed.

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READY.

The piece is cocked, and the right hand replaced upon the small of the butt; from the left arm being brought across the body, the left shoulder is brought forward, in a small degree, but the body must be kept as square to the front as possible, without constraint.

AIM.

Each man levels slowly and independently, at the particular object his eye may fix on, and fires without waiting for the word of command.

TO LOAD WHEN SITTING.

This must be done, either as when kneeling, or by holding the butt firm between both heels and knees.

TO LOAD WHEN LYING.

After having fired, the soldier turns upon his left side, and rests upon his left elbow, bringing back his piece with both hands, until the lock be opposite to his breast, resting the butt upon the ground, and half cocks. In this position, he takes out his cartridge with the right hand, primes and shuts the pan, still holding his piece in the left hand, at the swell; he turns upon his back and throws it to the rear, placing the butt between his heels, with the barrel up, and the muzzle raised above a horizontal position. During this time, he holds the cartridge in the right hand, and being very careful not to lose any of the powder, puts it into the barrel, draws the ramrod and proceeds with the loading. After returning the ramrod, he resumes his former position, lying upon his belly, and resting upon both elbows, and makes ready to fire in that situation.

Advance by files from the right of companies, (platoons, or sections.)

Right—FACE.

The right hand file stands fast, the rest face to the right. The captain or officer commanding the division, and covering sergeant, come out by the front, the sergeant placing himself in front of the front rank man,

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ready to lead out, and the officer on the left of the sergeant.

Quick—MARCH.

The rear rank man of the right hand file steps to the right of his file leader, and the whole move off; front rank men following the sergeant, and rear rank men to the right of their file leaders.

Advance by files from the left of companies—Left—FACE.

The left file stands fast, the others face to the left, and they proceed as before. The sergeant places himself in front of the front rank man of the left file, and the officer upon the right of the sergeant; in changing from the right to the leading flank, they both shift by the rear.

Quick—MARCH.

Retire by files from the right of companies—Right—FACE.

The whole face to the right, except the leading file, captain and covering sergeant, who face to the right about, and disengage to the rear.

Quick—MARCH.

They move forward in the same succession as advancing.

Retire by files from the left of companies—Left—FACE.

The whole face to the left, except the left file, which faces to the left about and disengages. The captain and covering sergeant shift, by the rear, to the left.

Quick—MARCH.

When leading from the right, (whether advancing or retiring.)

To the front—FORM.

The leading front rank man halts, the rear rank man covers him; the other files half face to their left (more or less, according to the distance from the front) and form upon the left of the leading file.

To the right—FORM.

The right file faces to the right, and takes one pace to the front; the front rank man goes round to the front; the other files wheel round and form upon the left of the preceding files.

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When leading from the left.

To the front—FORM.

The leading front rank man halts, the other files half face to their right and form upon his right; the rear rank man covers.

To the left—FORM.

The left file faces to the left, and takes one pace to the front, forming; and the others form upon him, coming round to their right.

Advance by Indian file from the right of companies—*Right*—FACE.

The whole face, except the right file, and the captain and sergeant form, as when advancing by files. The leading front rank man follows the sergeant, and the men in each rank follow in succession their file leaders. This may be practised from the halt or on the march.

Form double—FILES.

Every rear rank man advances, until he is in a line with his file leader. When advancing from the left, the rear rank man goes to the left of his file leader, and when from the right, to the right of his file leader.

Form Indian—FILES.

Each rear rank man takes one diagonal pace inwards to the rear of his file leader.

Advance by files from the center of companies—*Inwards*—FACE.

The two center files stand fast, the rest face inwards. The captain and covering sergeant shift (by the front) to the center, ready to lead; the captain on the right of the sergeant.

Quick—MARCH.

The two leading front rank men open outwards, to make room for their two rear rank men between them; before which last, the captain and the sergeant form; and the rest follow in succession, so that the order of march is in four lines, each front rank being on the *flanks*, and the rear ranks in the *center*.

To the front—FORM.

The captain and sergeant fall into the rear; the two

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front rank men leading each division close inwards, in front of their rear rank men, and halt; the rear files of each division half face outwards, and form upon the men at the center.

Retire by files, from the center of companies—inwards—FACE.

Each division faces inwards; the captain and sergeant shift to the rear of the center.

Quick—MARCH.

They lead on, and are followed by the front rank men of the center, whose file leaders (*rear rank men*) disengage outwards, until they are in line with the former. They retire in four lines, of which the two outer are the rear rank men, each file and file leader in line.

TO EXTEND, TO SKIRMISH, AND TO CLOSE.

A corps may extend its files from any part of the line, and at any distance.

Also by *single files*, or by *double files*.

The extension always takes place from the spot where the bugle sounds.

The words of command, for extending, are *to the right extend—to the left extend*, and *from the center extend.*

The moment that, *to extend*, is ordered, (either by word of command or by bugle,) the men trail arms, face outwards, and move off in quick time; the front rank man upon each flank immediately takes up his point, and conforms to it as far as the ground will admit; each file follows close upon those in front of it, and halts, and fronts, when it has taken the necessary distance from the file in the rear of it. The rear rank man will attend to the distance, and tell the front rank man when to halt, as the latter is taken up in attending to cover the man before him.

They are by no means, *then* to attempt to correct their dressing, (as a waving, rough line of skirmishes is equally as good as a straight one,) but immediately to seize the advantage of ground, to look out for their object of fire, and a place of security behind a tree, a rock, or whatever else may be at hand.

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When *no distance* is specified, *six paces* will be left between each file, when extended either in single or double files; and, if no particular mode be specified, it will be in single files; but it is useful often to vary this distance, and that in advancing, in order to teach them how to judge of distances.

If it be obvious, that a certain space is intended to be extended upon, either to cover the front of the line, or for any other evident purpose; and that the number of paces ordered are insufficient, officers and men will take upon themselves to conform to the object in view, dividing their distances accordingly. A line of skirmishers should always extend *beyond* the flanks of the line they are to protect; being rather retired on both flanks, towards the rear, and advanced more in the center.

When a party is ordered forward, to cover, in extended order, a space which is then pointed out, the commander should immediately select objects, at the extremity of this space, for the men on each flank, and one in the center for the center file; they should, at once, take a direction toward those objects, and the other files should take intermediate points, selected by the other officers and non-commissioned officers; so that the whole will be extending gradually, *as the advance*, and will not have occasion to shift to the right or left, by the time they arrive upon the line, whereon they are to act as skirmishers

Reserves.—There should always be a proportion in reserve, in rear of the skirmishers, varying its distance according to circumstances; sometimes three *supports* in one line, and a *reserve* in rear of the center *support*; sometimes two *supports*, and a *reserve* in rear of their center; or three *supports* in one line, and a *reserve* in rear of their center; or three *supports in one line*, of which the center one is the *reserve.*

POSTING OF SENTRIES—MODE OF CHALLENGING, &c.

Applicable for either Infantry or Riflemen.

No sentry is ever, by any means, to be allowed to sit down on his post; and after he is placed there, he is not to permit any one to approach him, nearer than the

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point of his bayonet, keeping his piece to a charge, in which manner he will receive the countersign; but, as instances often occur, where the enemy may obtain the countersign, a sentry, even after he receives it, should not permit the person approaching him to come nearer than the point of his bayonet; and should not allow any one to engage him in any other conversation, than is absolutely necessary to find out the character of his visitant. Should the sentry entertain any suspicions of the person whom he has challenged, if he is within hail of the guard, he should order the person, on pain of being fired upon, to stand still, and then call for the sergeant of the guard to come and examine him, or take him to the guard-house. Should the sentry's post not be within call of the guard-house, he will order the person whom he has stopped, to stand, until the *relief* comes round, and if he attempts to run, to fire upon him.

OF CHALLENGING, &c.

The following instructions for *challenging and receiving the relief* will be sufficient also for patroles or any other party or individual approaching any sentry or post.

The moment the sentry sees any person he calls out, *Who comes there?*—HALT—at the same times recovers his arms, and fronting to the party.

Answer—Relief (*or Patrole, &c.*)

Sentry.—One advance and give the countersign—at the same time comes to the charge. One of the party advances to the point of the sentry's bayonet, and gives the countersign in a low tone of voice: but the sentry should not consider this sufficient to let the party advance; but, still keeping the point of his bayonet towards the person's breast, he will ask him some common questions, which he is certain ought to be known to the other: for instance, what is the *name of the officer, sergeant or corporal of the piquet, relief, &c.?*

Sentry—advance relief (*or pass patrole, &c.*)—at the same time, recovers his arms, and if it be a person or party, which he permits to pass him, he continues to

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front in the direction they pursue, until they are clear of his post.

Suppose it be the relief which approaches, when within six paces of the sentinel, he will face to it, and halt. The corporal of the relief will command, *carry*—ARMS—HALT, and add, *recover*—ARMS. At this word, the two sentinels approach, when the old will, in a whisper, communicate the instructions of the post to the new sentinel, and then pass in quick time to his place in rear of the relief. The corporal then commands,

Shoulder—ARMS.

The new sentinel facing the relief, when the corporal will add, *Relief—support*—ARMS—MARCH, and proceed on, in like manner, to relieve the rest of the sentinels.

Of receiving a party at the piquet.

Whenever a party approaches the post or piquet, the sentinel calls out, *Who comes there* ? HALT ; and recovers his arms ; notwithstanding he may be perfectly certain that it is the relief or patrole which may have left there the moment before, he immediatly follows the challenge by calling out TURN OUT THE PIQUET. He keeps his eye upon the party challenged, who, of course stands fast. The piquet stand to their arms and form ; the commander sends off a non-commissioned officer, with one or two files, to the sentry ; who, when they join him, calls out, *advance one and give the countersign ;* and with the same precaution, as already described. The party is accompanied by those detached files to the officer of the piquet, who satisfies himself fully of the nature of their business before he dismisses his own men. In instructing men in the duties of sentries, they should be taught to challenge in a loud, determined manner, by which they inspire themselves with confidence ; but *on service*, they should not challenge in too loud a voice. Every soldier should be completely taught those duties, before he is permitted to mount as a sentry ; and then he should be posted for a few days as a *supernumerary*, in company with a steady intelligent soldier. A non-commissioned officer, upon being *promoted* to that rank, should likewise, for several times, be posted as a *supernumerary.*

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APPENDIX.

The following Rules and Regulations, Forms and Precedents were directed to be observed by the Militia of this state by general orders, dated Albany, May 12th, 1823.

Rule 1st.

The first duty imposed by the law upon the commandants of companies, is the keeping of the company roll, which if neglected or carelessly performed, no returns, " reporting the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and delinquincies of the militia, and every other thing that relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline," as required by the laws of the United States, can ever be accurately made, nor the election of company officers regularly conducted ; commanding officers of companies will therefore be held strictly responsible for the accuracy of their company rolls.

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No. 1. FORM OF COMPANY ROLL FOR INFANTRY OR RIFLEMEN.

Roll of the Company of in the Regiment, Brigade, and Division of of the Militia of the State of New-York, under the command of Captain , as corrected on the first Monday in September, 18 .

Names of Commissioned Officers.	In uniform.	Not in uniform.	Drums.	Fifes.	Bugles.	Rifles.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge boxes.	Steel rods.	Scabards & Belts.	Flints.	Wires & Brushes.	Worms.	Knapsacks.	Pouches.	Powder Horns.	Cart. with Balls.	Loose Balls.	lbs. of Powder.	Remarks.
N. B. The two first columns in this form apply to the Infantry of the city of New-York.																					
Names of Non-Commissioned Officers.																					
Musicians. Corporals. Sergeants.																					
Names of Private.																					

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No. 2.

FORM OF A COMPANY ROLL FOR ARTILLERY.

Roll of the Company of Artillery in the ____ Regiment, ____ Brigade, and ____ Division of the Militia of the State of New-York, under the command of Captain ____ as corrected on the first Monday in September, 18 .

Names of Commissioned officers.	Names of non-Com. Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Names of Privates.		
						Muskets.	
						Bayonets.	
						Cartouch boxes.	
						Cartridges with balls.	
						Swords and belts.	
						Knapsacks.	
						Uniforms.	
						Colours.	
						Brass pounders.	
						Iron pounders.	
						Cartridges.	
						Ammunition boxes.	
						Tarpaulings.	
						Fillers.	
						Tompions and straps.	
						Aprons.	
						Drag ropes.	
						Limbers.	
						Sponges.	
						Worms and ladles.	
						Linstocks.	
						Port fire stocks.	
						Port fire cases.	
						Haversacks.	
						Powder horns.	
						Tube boxes.	
						Nippers.	
						Priming wires.	
						Gimblets.	
						Hammers.	
						Belts.	
						Ammunition carts.	
						Sets of horse harness.	
						Tar buckets.	
						Pounds of powder.	
						Canister shot.	
						Flannel cartridges.	
						Port fire.	
						Slow match.	
						Tubes.	
						Tumbrils.	
						Drums.	
						Fifes.	
						REMARKS.	

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No. 3. FORM OF COMPANY ROLL FOR CAVALRY.

Roll of the Company of Cavalry in the Regiment, Brigade, and Division of of the Militia of the State of New-York, under the command of as corrected on the first Monday in September, 18 .

Names of Commissioned Officers.	Colours.	Uniforms.	Caps.	Pairs of boots.	Pairs of spurs.	Sabres.	Pairs of pistols.	Cartridge boxes.	Cartridges.	Horses 14 1-2 hands high.	Saddles.	Holsters.	Breast plates.	Cruppers.	Bridles.	Mail pilions.	Valises.	Trumpet.	Bugle.	Remarks.
Names of Non-commissioned Officers.																				
Musicians. Corporals. Sergeants.																				
Names of Privates.																				

No. 4.

Form of a Declaration to be made by persons averse to bearing arms from scruples of conscience.

I, of the town of in the county of do solemnly swear and declare, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I am a member of the religious denomination of people called and that I am averse to bearing arms from scruples of conscience.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this day of A. D. 18 .

No. 5.

Form of a Return to be furnished by Supervisors of towns, to Commandants of companies.

Returns of persons averse to bearing arms, from scruples of conscience, living in the town of in the county of who have made the declaration and paid to the supervisor of said town the sum required by law to exempt them from militia duty.

Names of persons.	Religious denominations.	Amount paid *Dollars*	Time when paid.

Supervisor of the town of

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No. 6.

Form of Resignation.

To Brigadier General

Sir,

The undersigned would respectfully represent, that he now holds the office of in the Regiment Brigade and Division of of the militia of this state; and that, in consequence of [here insert the reasons that induce the application for a discharge particularly,] he is induced to resign said office, and doth hereby resign the same; and your petitioner respectfully solicits that you will be pleased to accept this his said resignation, and grant him a discharge.

D. B.

Dated at this day of A. D. 18 .

I hereby consent that the resignation of the above named officer be accepted

and commanding officer of the Reg. of

N. B. The consent of the commanding officer of the regiment is only required in cases of resignation by captains or subalterns.

No. 7.

Form of Acceptance of Resignation.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BRIGADE ORDERS.

Albany, 18 .

Brigadier General has accepted the resignation of , Ensign in the Regiment Brigade and Division of the militia of this

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State; and he is hereby, at his own request, honourably discharged from the said office.

Brigadier General, &c.

Note.—This order is to be communicated to the commandant of the regiment and company to which the officer resigning belonged.

No. 8.

Form of Order for Election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Albany, 18 .

Pursuant to the act, "entitled an act to organize the militia, passed 23d April, 1823, I do hereby order an election to be held to fill the office of Ensign in the Regiment Brigade and Division of of the militia of this State, which has become vacant by the of . The time and place, for holding said Election will, without delay, be appointed by Captain , who will cause the proper notices to be served on the members of the company under his command.

Commanding officer of Reg. &c.

No. 9.

Form of a Notice for company Election.

To Sergeant

You are hereby ordered to notify the several persons whose names are hereunder written, with three

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days' notice, that an election will be held on the day of at o'clock, in the noon, at the house of , in the town of , for the purpose of choosing a suitable person to fill the office of Ensign, in the Regiment, Brigade and Division of of the militia of the state of New-York, which has become vacant, by the of : hereof fail not: and make due return to me of the time when you shall respectively notify said persons, and the manner thereof. Dated at this day of A. D. 18

Names.	Time of serving notice.	Manner of serving notice.			
		R.	P.	N.	A.

No. 10.

Form of a Sergeant's Return of service of Notice.

I, the within named Sergeant do hereby certify that the several persons named in the within notice, were duly notified by me, as within directed, at the times and in the manner, set opposite to their respective names; that is to say, those marked R, by reading the said notice; those marked P, by stating the substance thereof; those marked N, by leaving a notice thereof, signed by me, at their usual places of abode; and those marked A, by affixing such notice on the outer door of their respective houses.

Sergeant.

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No. 11.

Captain's Certificate.

I certify, that the above named personally appeared before me, on the day of A. D. 18 , and duly made oath to the truth of the above return.

Captain.

N. B. A trifling alteration will adapt the above form of order and notice to the election of a general or field officer.

No. 12.

Form of a Notice to be left by a Sergeant at the usual place of abode, in case of absence.

To Mr.

Sir,

You are hereby notified, that an election will be held, on the day of , at o'clock in the noon, at the house of , in the town of for the purpose of choosing a suitable person to fill the office of , in the Regiment, Brigade, and Division of of the Militia of the State of New-York, which has become vacant by the of . Dated this day of A. D. 18 .

By order of Captain

Sergeant.

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No. 13. Form of Record of proceedings, to be certified by the presiding officer at an Election, to the commanding officer of Brigade.

Record of the proceedings had at the town of , on the day of , A. D. 18 , for the Election of officers to fill vacancies in the Regiment, Brigade, and Division of of the Militia of the State of New-York.

Offices to be filled.	Names of candidates for each office.	No. of written votes for each candidate.	Names of persons duly elected.	In the room of whom elected and causes of vacancy.	Places of abode of persons elected.

I certify the above to be just and true.

{ Captain and presiding officer.

No. 14.

Form of Notice to an officer elect, and Acceptance.

To Mr.

Sir,

At an election, this day held, in pursuance of the "Act to organize the militia," at the house of in the town of , you were duly chosen to fill the office of in the Regiment, Brigade Division of the militia of this State.

As presiding officer at said election, it becomes my duty to notify you of your election, and to request that you will signify to me your acceptance within ten days after the receipt hereof, otherwise you will be considered as declining.

Respectfully your obed't Serv't.

and presiding officer.

Dated at , the day of , A. D. 18 .

I hereby signify my willingness to serve in the office of , to which I have been chosen, as stated in the above notice. Dated at , this day of A. D. 18 .

No. 15. *Form of a return to be transmitted by the Commanding Officer of Brigade to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant General's Office, in order that commissions may issue to the persons elected.*

Return of officers elected to fill vacancies in the Brigade of of the Militia of the State of New-York, under the command of Brigadier General

Names.	Office.	No. of Regiment.	No. of Division.	Corps,	Time when.	Place of abode.	In the room of whom elected, and cause of vacancy.

I certify the above to be a true return. *Brigadier General.*

N. B. The return to be made by major generals of the election of a brigadier general, will be the same as the above, except that the caption will be so modified as to show the No. of Division, and by whom commanded; and the body thereof, instead of designating the No. of Regiment and of Division, will merely show the No. of Brigade.

No. 16.

Form of return of non-commissioned officers elected, to be certified by the commanding officers of companies to the commanding officer of Regiment or separate Battalion, in order that warrants may be issued to the persons elected.

RETURN of non-commissioned officers elected in the Company of , under the command of , in the Regiment, Brigade, and Division of the militia of the state of New-York.

	Names of persons elected	Time when.	Place of abode.	In the room of whom elected, and cause of vacancy.
Sergeants.				
Corporals.				

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No. 17.

Form of a Warrant to be granted, by the Commanding officer of a Regiment or separate Battalion, to Sergeants and Corporals.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

To Mr. , Greeting: You, having been elected a of a company, under the command of in the Regiment, Brigade, and Division of of the militia of the State of New-York: I do therefore, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, grant you this warrant. You are to obey the orders which you shall, from time to time, receive from your superior officers, and to discharge the duty of , in said company, with fidelity, according to the laws and regulations established for the government and discipline of the militia of this state. Given under my hand, at this day of A. D. 18 .

Colonel.

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No. 18. *Form of return of Staff-Officers, appointed, to be certified by the Commandants of Regiments and separate Battalions to Brigadier General.*

Return of Staff-Officers, appointed in the Regiment, Brigade, and Division of of the Militia of the State of New-York.

Names.	Office.	Corps.	When appointed.	Place of abode.	In the room of whom appointed, and cause of vacancy.

I certify the above to be a true return.

Colonel.

N. B. The above form will be adopted by major generals, in making returns to the commander-in-chief, of their staff appointments; omitting that part of the caption which refers to Regiments and Brigades, and inserting the number of Division only; and brigadier generals will, in like manner, adopt it for the Brigade staff, omitting that part which refers to Regiments.

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No. 19. ***Form of a return to be made by Brigadier Generals to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant General's office, in order that commissions may be issued to the Regimental Staff-officers appointed within the limits of their Brigades.***

Abstract Return of Regimental Staff-Officers, appointed in the Brigade of of the Militia of the State of New-York, under the command of Brigadier General

Names.	Office.	No. of Regiment.	No. of Division.	Corps.	Time when.	Place of abode.	In the room of whom appointed, and the cause of vacancy.

I certify the above to be a true return. *Brigadier General.*

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No. 20. ***Form of oath to be taken and subscribed by officers, on the receipt of their commissions.***

I, , do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of , according to the best of my ability.

Date.	Subscribers' Names.	Office.	Corps or Reg't	Brigade.	Division.	Place of abode.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the day and year above written.

, Colonel of the Regiment of

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No. 21.

Form of a certificate to be endorsed on the commission of an officer, by the person administering the oath.

State of New-York, }
county, ss. }

I hereby certify that, on the day of A. D. 18 , the within named , personally appeared before me, and took and subscribed the oath, required by law, to qualify him to discharge the duties of the office, to which he is within commissioned.

, Colonel of the Regt. of

No. 22.

Form of a warrant to be granted by commandants of regiments or separate battalions, to sergeant-majors, quarter-master sergeants, drum-major, fife-major, and leader of the band of musicians.

State of New-York,

To Mr. , Greeting: You being appointed of the Regiment, Brigade and Division of of the militia of the State of New-York. I do therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me, grant you this warrant; you are to obey the orders, which you shall, from time to time, receive from your superior officers, and to discharge the duty of with fidelity, according to the laws and regulations established for the government and discipline of the militia of this state.

Given under my hand, at , this day of , A. D. 18 .

Colonel.

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No. 23.

Form of a Warrant to warn men to attend parade.

To Sergeant . You are hereby ordered to warn the persons, whose names are hereunder written, to be and appear, armed and equipped, as the law directs, for parade, at , on the day of at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day; and, for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant. Hereof fail you not; and make due return to me, of what you shall do in the premises.

Dated at , this day of , A. D. 18 .

Captain.

NAMES.	Manner of Warning.				REMARKS.
	R.	P.	N.	A.	

No. 24.

Form of a return of warning officer.

I, the within named , do hereby certify, that the persons named in the within warrant, were duly warned by me, as within directed, in the manner following, viz. Those marked R, by reading the said warrant; those marked P, by stating the substance thereof; those marked N, by leaving a notice thereof, sign of by me, at their usual places of abode; and those marked A, by affixing such notice on the outer door of their respective houses.

Sergeant.

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No. 25.

Form of Captain's certificate.

I certify that the above named , personally appeared before, on the day of , A. D. 18 and duly made oath to the truth of the above return.

Captain.

No. 26.

Form of a notice to be left by warning officer, in case of absence.

To Mr. ; Sir, you are hereby warned personally to be and appear, armed and equipped, as the law directs, for parade, at , on the day of , at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated this day of , A. D. 18 .

By order of the Captain,

Sergeant.

No. 27.

Form of return of delinquents to Court Martial.

A return of delinquents and deficiencies in the company commanded by , in the Regiment of of the militia of the state of New-York, at a parade, had at , on the day of A. D. 18 .

A. B. of the town of } for want of a sufficient musket. } has incurred the fine of dollar.

I certify the above return to be just and true.

Witness my hand, this day of , A. D. 18 .

Captain.

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No. 28.

Form of order for a Regimental Court Mart'al.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Albany, May , 18 .

In pursuance of the power vested in me by the act, entitled, "An act to organize the militia," I Colonel and commanding officer of the Regiment, of of the militia of the state of New-York, do hereby appoint a regimental court martial for the trial of all delinquents and deficiencies in the said regiment, to consist of three members, viz.: Major , as President; Captain and Ensign , as members. The said court will convene on the day of at o'clock in the noon of said day, at the house of , in the town of , and adjourn, from time to time, as shall become necessary for the transaction of business.

Colonel.

No. 29.

Form of a Warrant to a person appointed Marshal, to be granted by the President of Court Martial.

To Mr. , Greeting:

You having been appointed marshal for the regimental court martial appointed for the trial of all delinquents and deficiencies in the Regiment of of the militia of the state of New-York, I do therefore, by virtue of the power in me vested, grant you this warrant. You are to obey the orders, which you shall, from time to time, receive from the said court, and to execute the duties of marshal with fidelity, according to the laws and regulations established for the government and discipline of the militia aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal, at , this day of , A. D. 18 .

{ President and
{ Major, &c.

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No. 30.

Form of a Warrant to Marshal, to summon delinquents.

To Marshal ,

You are hereby commanded to summon the several delinquents of the regiment of the militia of the State of New-York, whose names are hereunto annexed, personally to be and appear before the Regimental Court Martial, appointed for the trial of all delinquents and deficiencies in the said regiment, to be held at the house of , in the town of , on the day of , at o'clock, in the noon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why the penalties and fines incurred by them, should not be levied and collected, according to law. Hereof fail not; and make due return to me of what you shall do in the premises.

Witness my hand, this day of A D. 18

and President of Court Martial.

Names.	Places of abode.	Manner of serving summons.				REMARKS.
		R.	P.	N.	A.	

N. B. The manner of serving the above, and the return of service is the same as the warrant to attend parades.

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No. 31.

Form of Notice to be left at the dwelling-house or usual place of abode, in case of absence of delinquent.

To ,

You are hereby summoned personally to be and appear before the Regimental Court Martial, appointed for the trial of all delinquents and deficiencies in the regiment of of the militia of the State of New-York, to be held at the house of , in the town of , on the day of , at o'clock, in the noon of that day, to show cause, if any you have, why the penalties and fines, incurred by you, should not be levied and collected, according to law. Dated this day of , 18 .

Marshal, &c.

No. 32.

Form of Supœna to testify before Court Martial.

To ,

You and each of you are hereby commanded, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, personally to be and appear before the Regimental Court Martial, appointed for the trial of all delinquents and deficiencies in the regiment of of the militia of the State of New-York, to be held at the house of , in the town of , on the day of , at o'clock, in the noon of that day, to testify all you know in the matter depending, and then and there to be tried, between the said people and , on the part of , and this do not omit, on pain of fifty dollars. Witness my hand, this day of , A. D. 18 .

and President of Court Martial.

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No. 33.

Form of a Warrant to be issued by the President of Court Martial, to commit a disorderly person.

To all, or any, or either of the constables and marshals, or sheriffs of the county of , Greeting: Whereas, at a Regimental Court Martial, this day held, at the house of , in the town of , in pursuance of the act, entitled "an act to organize the militia," passed April 23d, 1823, for the trial of all delinquents and deficiencies in the regiment of of the militia of the State of New-York, one was, in open court, guilty of [here state the offence:] And Whereas, the said court did thereupon adjudge, that the said should be committed to the gaol of the county of , there to remain, without bail or mainprize, in close confinement, for the space of days. These are therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, and by virtue of the said act, to command you forthwith to take the said , and convey him to the gaol in the county of aforesaid; and the sheriff or gaoler of the said county is hereby empowered and required to receive the body of the said , and him safely keep, without bail or mainprize, in close confinement, for the space of days, and until your fees, and the fees of the said gaoler shall be paid, or until he shall be discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal, in open court, this day of A. D. 18 .

President of Court Martial.

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No. 34.

Form of a Warrant to be issued by the President of Regimental Court Martial, for the collection of fines.

The People of the State of New-York, by the Grace of God, free and independent: To any Constable or Marshal of the County of , Greeting: Whereas, at a Regimental Court Martial, held in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act to organize the Militia;" passed April 23d, 1823, at the house of , in the town of , on the day of , for the trial of all delinquents and deficiencies, in the Regiment of of the Militia of the State of New-York aforesaid, the several delinquents, named in the annexed list, were duly fined in the sums set opposite to their respective names: These are therefore to command you to levy and collect said fines, together with your costs, according to law, of the goods and chattels of said delinquents; and if any of said delinquents shall be under age, and live with his father or mother, master or mistress, that then you levy and collect the same, together with your costs, as aforesaid, of the goods and chattels of such father or mother, master or mistress, as the case may be; and, in case the goods and chattels of such delinquents, or the goods and chattels of the father and mother, master or mistress, of any delinquents under age, cannot be found, wherewith to satisfy the same, that then you take the body of the said delinquent, and convey him to the gaol of the said County of , and the gaoler of the said county is hereby directed to receive and keep the said delinquent closely confined, without bail or mainprize, the space of ten days, for any fine not exceeding two dollars, and two additional days for every dollar above two dollars of such fine, unless he shall sooner pay such fine, together with the costs of serving this warrant and the gaoler's fees: and that you make due return of this warrant, and your doings thereon, unto me, the president of said court, within forty days from the receipt thereof. Given under my hand and seal, at , this day of , A. D. 18 . President of, &c.

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No. 35. *Form of a List to be annexed to a warrant to collect fines, and to be reported to officer ordering Court.*

List of persons fined at a Regimental Court Martial, whereof Major was appointed President, and Captain and Ensign members, held at the house of , in the town of , on the day of , for the trial of all delinquents and deficiencies, in the Regiment of of the Militia of the State of New-York.

Names of delinquents.	Place of abode.	Company to which delinquents belong.	Amount of fines imposed.		Remarks.
			Dls.	Cts.	

Dated at , this day of 18 .

President of Court Martial.

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No. 36.

Form of Application for forming a Company of Riflemen, Grenadiers, Light Infantry, Artillery, or Horse Artillery.

To his excellency, De Witt Clinton, commander-in-chief of the militia of the state of New-York.

The petition of the undersigned, residing within the limits of the Brigade of Infantry of the Militia of the State of New-York, respectfully represents, that in pursuance of the 73d section of the act, entitled, "An act to organize the Militia," your petitioners have associated together, for the purpose of forming a company of , to be attached to the Regiment of , and have designated the following persons for their company officers, viz:

——— for Captain.
——— for Lieutenant.
——— for Ensign.

And your petitioners respectfully solicit your excellency to organize them into a company of as aforesaid, and to issue commissions to the said persons for the offices to which they are above respectively designated.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

No. 37.

Form of a Brigadier General's consent to the forming of a uniform company, to be endorsed on the petition.

I consent to the formation of the within company of , and unite with the petitioners in their request.

Given under my hand, at , this day of , 18 .

{ Brigadier General of the Brigade of Infantry.

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No. 38. *Form of Roster to be furnished by commanding officer of Brigade to the Adjutant General.*

A Roster of the officers, above the rank of Captain, belonging to the Brigade of , under the command of Brigadier General

Names of Officers.	Rank.	Date of Commission.	Corps.	Division.	Regiment.	Place of residence.

N. B. Commanding officers of Divisions and Brigades, who have not transmitted the roster and local description required by the 52d section, will, without delay, cause the same to be done. This form, with a little alteration, may be adapted to the use of Commandants of Division.

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No. 39.

Form of the Certificate required of a Brigadier General, by the 56th Section of the act, to enable the Commissary General to furnish colours and instruments of music.

BRIGADE OF NEW-YORK STATE INFANTRY.

I certify that it is necessary that the Regiment in the Brigade of the Militia of this State, should be furnished with stand of colours, bass drum, drum sling, fife and bugle; and the Commissary General is requested to deliver the above to , Commandant (or other officer) of said Regiment, or to his order.

Signed,

Brigadier General Brigade.
N. Y. S. Infantry.

No. 40.

Form of Report required by the 57th Section of the act, to be made by Commandants of Artillery Companies to the Commissary General.

Report of the situation and actual state ot the piece of field ordnance, implements, accoutrements, and munitions of war, the property of the State of New-York, and assigned for the use and practice of the company of N. Y. S. Artillery, commanded by , in Regiment and Brigade, located in , County of this day of , 18 .

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*Number and names of articles.	Remarks on their state and situation.
—— Pounder, with carriage.	
— Limbers, and side boxes for do.	
— Sets of pole } Harness.	
— Sets of leading for pole }	
— Sets of shaft } Harness.	
— Sets of leading for shaft }	
— Saddles.	
— Rammers and spon ges.	
— Ladles.	
— Worms.	
— Trail staves.	
— Linstocks.	
— Port-fire sockets.	
— Drag-ropes.	
— Port-fire cases.	
— Powder horns, with gunners' belts.	
— Haversacks.	
— Tar buckets.	
— Tube boxes.	
— Hammers.	
— Pincers..	
— Gimblets.	
— Priming wires.	
— Tompions with collars.	
— Aprons and straps.	
— Sponge covers.	
— Implement straps.	
— Tarpaulings.	

The above public property is hereby acknowledged to be in my charge, all of which I engage to take the greatest care of, and to deliver up to the order of the Commissary General, when required, in as good condition as when placed under my command, necessary wear and unforeseen accidents excepted.

Captain N. Y. S. Artillery.

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No. 41.

Form of an order for parade, for review and inspection.

REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK STATE INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS. Albany, , 18 .

Pursuant to Brigade orders of the , the Regiment of Infantry will parade, for review and inspection, at the house of , on the day of , at 9 o'clock in the forenoon; the line will be formed precisely at o'clock. The commandant expects that all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Regiment, will be punctual in their attendance, and appear on parade well armed and equipped. Commandants of companies will make returns of all delinquents and deficiencies to the president of the Court Martial, within ten days after the parade.

By order of Colonel

Adjutant.

NOTE.—*The following rules relate to elections and appeals.*

RULE 2d. No election for commissioned officers will be held on Sundays, nor on days appointed by law for the election of state, county, or town officers, nor on days appointed for company or regimental parades.

RULE 3d. Arms will not be worn at any election for commissioned officers.

RULE 4th. Commanding officers of companies will carefully correct their company rolls before they issue the notices for company elections.

RULE 5th. If officers, issuing notices for election, cannot attend and preside, they will cause the proper evidence of notice, given to all the electors, to be submitted to the officer, who may be chosen to preside in their stead, and, at meetings for the election of company officers, the company roll will, in like manner, be submitted, together with such evidence; and, if it shall appear, at any meeting for the election of commissioned officers, that legal notice has not been given to all the electors entitled to vote thereat, the presiding officer will adjourn the meeting, and cause proper notice to be given to such electors.

RULE 6th. The presence of a person, entitled to vote at any election, will always be deemed a waiver of his right to take exceptions to the want of legal notice.

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RULE 7th. At elections for company officers, such persons only as are actually enrolled will be deemed members of the company, and entitled to vote.

RULE 8th. All appeals will be in writing, subscribed by the person appealing, and will briefly describe the grounds of appeal.

RULE 9th. Every appeal from the proceedings, at any election, will be presented to the commanding officer of brigade, and a copy thereof served on the presiding officer, and on the person declared elected, within ten days after the day of holding such election; and the commanding officer of brigade, on receiving such appeal, shall forthwith issue his orders, appointing the time and place for the hearing thereof, and, within four days after the hearing, will determine the same, according to law, and cause such determination to be made public.

RULE 10th. Persons whose election shall be appealed from, will be allowed ten days, after the final determination of the appeal, in which to signify their acceptance.

RULE 11th. The names of the officers, returned to the commander-in-chief, to be commissioned, will always be written at full length, in a plain, legible hand.

RULE 12th. Officers will receive their commissions through their Major and Brigadier Generals; and it is expected that division and brigade inspectors will, every year, make seasonable requisition upon the Adjutant General, for the number and kind of blank returns, required to be furnished to them by law, in the execution of their respective duties.

No. 42.

Form of order for an officer and non-commissioned officer's parade, for military improvement.

Regimental Orders. Albany, 18 .

The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Regiment of Infantry, will parade for military improvement, at the house of , on the day of , 18 , at nine o'clock, in the forenoon. The officers will appear in uniform, with their side arms, a musket and cross belts. The strictest compliance with this order is expected.

By order of the Colonel

Adjutant.

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No. 43.

Form of order to remit a fine, imposed by a Regimental Court Martial.

Regiment of New-York State Infantry.

Regimental Orders, Albany, 18 ,

The fine imposed on , by the Court Martial, of which Major , was President, is remitted.

By order of Colonel ,

Adjutant.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE PROCEEDINGS OF A REGIMENTAL COURT MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF DELINQUENTS OF THE REGIMENT.

These proceedings must be all entered in a book, to be provided by the President of the court martial for the regiment; and should be handed over by the President of each court martial to his successor.

Previous to the time appointed for the meeting of the court, the President will go before a justice of the peace and make the following affidavit:

"I , President of a court martial for the Regiment of Infantry, appointed for the trial of all delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of the said regiment, for the year , do swear, that I will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now depending between the People of the State of New-York, and the persons to be tried. And I do further swear that I will not, at any time, or upon any account whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the said court, unless required to give evidence thereof, in a court of justice, by a due course of law. So help me God."

President of C. M.

Sworn before me, this day of , 182 .

Justice of the Peace.

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As soon as the Court have assembled at the place appointed for their meeting, the President will read the order appointing the Court, and then proceed to administer to each member the same oath which he has already taken himself; he will then lay before them the returns of delinquents, which have been handed to him; and proceed to make out a warrant for the person appointed as Marshal of the court, to warn the delinquents to appear before the court, at such time and place as they may think proper to adjourn to; the President or some one of the members, will keep in a book as before mentioned, a record of the proceedings of the court after the following forms.

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF DELINQUENTS IN THE REGIMENT, HELD PURSUANT TO THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

[*Here recite the order for convening the Court.*]

The court met pursuant to the above order: present,

Major , President.
Captain , } Members.
Lieut. , }

The President of the Court having previously taken the oath required by law, read the order for convening the court, and then proceeded to qualify the members, and make out a warrant for the marshal appointed for the court, to summon the men of the respective companies, to appear before the court. Those of Captains companies on the day of at the house of ; and those of Captains companies, on the day of , at the house of . The court then adjourned, to meet at the house of on the day of .

President.

Mansfield, 1823

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The court met parsuant to adjournment: present,

Major , President.
Captain , } Members.
Lieut. , }

The court proceeded to qualify the Marshal to the truth of the returns, made upon the back of his warrant; administered the requisite oath to him to act as Marshal of the Court; and then to try the delinquents of Captains companies, as follows:

LIST OF MEN BELONGING TO CAPTAIN 'S COMPANY OF INFANTRY, TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL.

Men's names.	Parades			Deficien's				Amount of fine.	When paid.	Remarks.
	Battalion.	Regimental.	Company.	Gun.	Bayonet.	Cart'ge box.	Cross belts.	Dls. Cts.		
A. B.	a							5 00	paid	
C. D.		a	a					10 00	to	
E. F.				a				50	court.	
G. H.				a	a	a	a	excused.		unable to do duty.
I. K.	a	a	a					15 00		
L. M.								5 00		
								$35 50		

Note.—A list after this form, must be kept for each company, that has any delinquents returned from it; and when the person has been called before the court, and told for what parade he has been absent, or what article of equipment he was deficient of, the court will, after hearing his excuse, determine whether they will impose a fine or not; and if they do impose one, the amount of it will be inserted in the column for fines opposite the man's name; and if the fine is paid to the court, it will be marked in the column for that purpose.

The court tried to-day the delinquents of Captains companies: they received for fines to-day Dollars, and adjourned to meet to-morrow to the house of at o'clock in the forenoon.

President of C. M.

Mansfield, 182 .

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The court met pursuant to ajournment: present,

Major , President.
Captain , } Members.
Lieut. , }

They proceeded to try the delinquents of Captains companies; they received for fines to-day $

They paid for room hire, and other incidental expenses, - - - - - - } $

They paid the members for their services,

They paid the Marshal for summoning the men to court, and acting as Marshal of the board, - - - - - - } $

The court having finished the business before it, issued a warrant to Constable of the town of , dated the day of for the collection of such fines as were not paid to the court, and then adjourned sine die.

President.

} Members.

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FORMS FOR THE PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.

The following forms are taken from the "Military Roster," published in Albany, and are offered as the most approved, for the purposes therein expressed.

WARRANT OF ARREST.

To Adjutant

You are hereby directed to arrest Captain of the Regiment of Infantry, of the Militia of the State of New-York,, by reading this warrant, or leaving a copy thereof at his residence, that the said Captain may be brought to answer to the charges and specifications herewith delivered to you, to be served on the said Captain personally, or to be left at his usual place of abode, within three days after his arrest as aforesaid, and of your doings hereupon, make due return without delay.

Colonel of Regiment.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Charges and Specifications against Captain of the Regiment of Infantry of the Militia of the State of New-York.

CHARGE FIRST.

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

Specification first. That the said Captain on the day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty , at the house of in the town of County of neglected to rendezvous for military exercise, with the officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Regiment of Infantry; and was absent from such rendezvous, although duly ordered to attend such rendezvous by the commanding officer of that Regiment.

Specification second. That the said Captain after the company rendezvous, on the first Monday in September, and after the inspection and review of the Regiment on the day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and , at the of in the county of , the said Captain neglected to deliver a return of all delinquents and delinquencies in his company, and the return of

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his non-commissioned officers, sworn to and certified, according to law; to the commanding officer or Adjutant of his Regiment, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to organize the Militia" of this State.

Charges preferred this day of 1823,
by of Regiment.

The charges against any officer must be signed by a commissioned officer, and delivered to the Colonel commanding the Regiment to which the offending officer belongs; who, within three days after he shall have ordered the arrest, will give notice of it to the Brigadier-General.

NOTICE OF ARREST TO THE BRIGADIER GENERAL.

To Brigadier General
Sir,

I hereby give you notice of the arrest of Captain of the regiment of infantry, on the charges and specifications, a copy of which is herewith delivered to you, dated 182 .

Your ob't servant,
Colonel of Reg. Infantry.

FORM OF PROCEEDINGS ON THE TRIAL OF AN OFFICER, TO BE KEPT BY THE JUDGE ADVOCATE OF THE COURT.

As soon as the officers have assembled, the Judge Advocate will read the order for convening the court; he will then ask the accused if he has any objections to make to any of the officers who have been appointed to serve on the court. If objections are made to any officer, the court will hear and decide upon them; after which the accused will be called, and the charges and specifications upon which he is to be tried, read over by the Judge Advocate. He will then be asked if he is ready for trial, and if ready, if he objects to any of the members of the court, and if not, what plea he makes. If he pleads not guilty to all the charges and specifications, the Judge Advocate will proceed to qualify and examine the witnesses on the part of the state; taking down all the evidence in writing. When the Judge Advocate has finished examining all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, the court will proceed to hear the testimony on the part of the accused.

The following remarks on the nature of evidence to be admitted by Courts Martial, are taken from M'Comb's treatise on

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"Martial Laws and Courts Martial," and are recommended to the consideration of all who may have to discharge the unpleasant duty of sitting in judgment on a brother officer.

"Evidence is that which either proves or demonstrates, or which renders highly probable and worthy of credit to a court or jury, the facts or points in issue before them. What has no tendency to establish the points or facts in issue, is therefore no evidence, and ought not to be admitted by a court. But circumstantial and presumptive circumstances, which have an immediate and direct tendency to prove the very facts in issue, may have an indirect and consequential tendency to that effect, and are therefore not to be disallowed by a court, provided the party who urges them shall make their consequences apparent.

"Evidence is of two kinds, viz. 1st. *Viva voce* or, *parol evidence*. given by witnesses in court; and 2d, *written evidence*, by records, deeds, and other authentic and probative papers: of these two species of proof, it is necessary to treat separately; first premising certain rules relative to evidence in general. It is a general rule that in all cases the best evidence of which the matter is capable shall be resorted to: provided that evidence can be brought. If that be impossible, the court will require the best evidence that can be had.

"All evidence for and against the facts in issue are to be weighed, and judgment rendered according to that which preponderates. In balancing of contrary evidence, the mind is to be guided by no other rule than this, of whatever nature it be which produces the strongest belief. Thus, if one single witness of sufficient credibility, who had the best opportunity of knowing the truth, shall swear positively to the fact, and his testimony shall be encountered by two other witnesses, whose credibility is more suspicious, or whose opportunity of knowledge was not so great, the testimony of the witness producing stronger proof than that of the others ought to predominate.

"On the same principle, a testimony which is precise and circumstantial, must outweigh that which is less particular or minute, and goes only to a general fact; because the former implies more attentive observation, and more pointed recollection, and therefore creates a stronger belief.

"From this principle likewise it follows, that positive evidence must outweigh that which is negative; for the former being the result of attention and observation of the facts, can never be encountered or disproved by that which may have arisen merely from the want of such attention and observation. Thus, supposing two credible witnesses shall depose pointedly to certain words spoken by A, as that he called B a scoundrel

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and two other witnesses of equal credibility, shall swear, that although high words were used, they did not hear that particular expression, the former evidence, ought to predominate over the latter.

"The weight of a witness's evidence does not depend altogether upon the words which he utters upon oath; but often greatly upon the manner in which the testimony has been delivered. Thus, the testimony of a witness who appears evidently to be influenced by his passions, in giving his evidence on either side of a cause, is of much less weight when swearing to facts which favour that side, than the evidence of another who exhibits no such bias. And, consequently, the testimony of a witness swearing to facts which make against that, to which his passions evidently incline him, is entitled to the greatest weight. For this reason, the testimony of a person, who voluntarily offers himself to be an evidence, is always suspicious; or arguing a strong bias of passion or of interest, even the countenance, looks and gestures of a witness, add to, or take from, the weight of his testimony. It is therefore necessary, that those external criterions of veracity, should not only be carefully attended to, but should be guarded, pure, and free from every endeavour of parties to interest, to warp, disguise, or suspect them; hence all attempts to browbeat, perplex, or irritate a witness in the delivery of his testimony, are most reprehensible, and a court is not only deficient in a proper feeling for its own dignity, but positively in its own duty, if it do not repress such conduct with exemplary severity."

Again Mr. M'Comb says, "In trials before Courts Martial, a private party who is accuser, and who sustains the character of prosecuter, jointly with the Judge Advocate, may offer his own evidence upon oath in support of the charges," and "in all cases the prosecutor may be called upon to give evidence in favour of the accused; or to produce records or papers of any kind, which may be necessary for his defence." Speaking of probability, and the weighing of evidence, he says, "If a witness takes upon himself to remember with the greatest minuteness all the circumstances of transactions long since past, and which are of a frivolous nature, and not likely to dwell on the memory, his testimony is thereby rendered very suspicious; as, on the other hand, a witness affirming his total want of recollection of the most material and striking circumstances of a recent and remarkable fact, which happened in his own presence, is deserving of very little credit in these particulars which he pretends to remember."

After all the evidence is before the court, which must be taken down in writing by the Judge Advocate, and before

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they proceed to take a vote (in doing which the junior officer always votes first,) on the question of the guilt of the accused, the Judge Advocate should read over the testimony; which must be done in presence of the accused. If, at any time in the course of the trial, objections are offered to any part of the testimony, the court in deciding whether the evidence shall be admitted or not, must deliberate with closed doors: but when they have come to a decision, must make it known publicly.

The opinions and sentence of a Court Martial may be either general in their nature, (that is, declaring the accused guilty, or not guilty, of all the specifications in the charges brought against him,) or they may be special, finding certain parts proved, and others not proved; in which case they will declare, for instance, that according to the evidence adduced to the court, they are of opinion that the sixth specification of the first charge has been proven; but that is innocent of the accusations alleged against him in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th specifications of the first charge. But it was made to appear that he is guilty of all the allegations of the 2d, 3d, and 4th charges. And they therefore adjudge the said to be incapable of ever holding a commission in the militia of this state.

FORM OF A JUDGMENT OF GUILT AND SENTENCE.

On due consideration of the evidence offered, on the part of the prosecution and the accused, the Court do adjudge the said Captain guilty of the charges and specifications preferred against him by Colonel of the Regiment of Infantry, and do sentence the said Captain to be, &c. [here insert the sentence.]

JUDGMENT OF ACQUITTAL.

On due consideration of the evidence offered on the part of the prosecution and the accused, the Court do adjudge the said Captain not guilty of the charges and specifications preferred against him by Captain of the Regiment of infantry, and do acquit him therefrom with honour.

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COURT MARTIAL DECISIONS

The following points were decided at a sitting of the Brigade Court Martial of the 31st Brigade of the Militia of the state of New-York, and are offered as precedents in similar cases on the trials of officers:

An officer warned to attend an officer's parade, is bound to obey the orders of his commanding officer, although the person warning him may not be a commissioned officer.—*Case of Lieut. H. F.*

An officer who has acted as a Lieutenant, under a brevet commission, and after being legally commissioned was arrested for misconduct, while acting under the brevet commission, is estopped from pleading in bar to the charges that he was not a commissioned officer at the time.—*Case of Lieut. J. C.*

An officer ordered to attend a parade at a particular place, on private property, is bound to obey the order, unless he can make it clearly appear that he would have been prosecuted as a trespasser had he obeyed the order.—*Case of Capt. J. L.*

A return of delinquents and delinquencies is not a legal return, and such a one as the Court can act upon, unless signed by the returning officer, and accompanied by the returns of the non-commissioned officer who warned the men.

An officer, known by the name of Lieut. J. C. although his name may be J. W. C. may be proceeded against as J. C.

LIST OF PERSONS EXEMPT FROM DOING MILITIA DUTY BY ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The Vice-President of the United States; the officers Judicial and Executive of the government of the United States; the members of both houses of Congress, and their respective officers; all Custom-House officers, with their clerks; all Post-Masters, and Stage Drivers, who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post-Office of the United States; all Ferrymen, employed at any ferry on the post-road; all Inspectors of exports; all Pilots; all Mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

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LIST OF PERSONS EXEMPT FROM DOING MILITIA DUTY BY THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Lieutenant-Governor; the Members and Officers of the Legislature, during and for fourteen days before and after their session; the Chancellor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Circuit Judges, Judges and Clerks of County Courts, Judges of Mayors' Courts; Secretary of State; Attorney General Surveyor General; Comptroller; Sheriffs; Ministers and Preachers of the Gospel; Teachers and Students in all Colleges; Teachers actually employed in academies and common schools; Officers who have served in the army of the United States; Officers who have served as such in the Militia of this, or any of the United States, for the space of four years, except in their capacity as an officer of equal or higher rank. All persons actually employed by the year or season, on board of any vessel in the merchant service, or coasting trade in this state; all Firemen attached to supply engines, and all other Firemen belonging to any company attached to a fire engine, and not exceeding sixteen to any one company, unless in cases otherwise specially provided, as to the number in said company so exempted. All non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who shall have served fifteen years in complete uniform in any uniform company of Infantry or troop of Cavalry.

The persons mentioned in this list are to be considered as exempt from Militia duty, except in cases of insurrection or invasion, when they are liable to be called upon the same as all other able bodied free white male inhabitants, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

RANK OF DIFFERENT CORPS WHEN IN LINE.

The following is the order of rank observed by the different corps in the United States' army, viz.

First. LIGHT, or HORSE ARTILLERY.
Second. LIGHT DRAGOONS.
Third. FOOT ARTILLERY.
Fourth. INFANTRY.
Fifth. RIFLEMEN.

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